The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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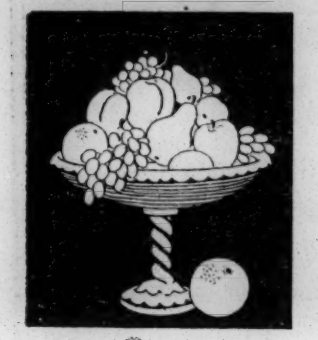

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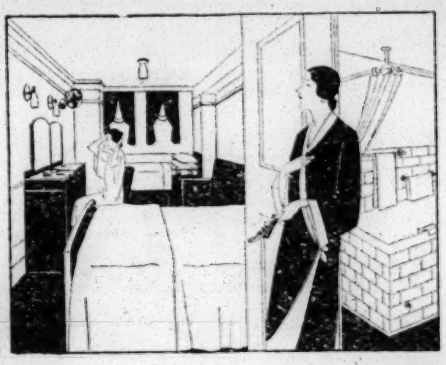

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IS SHANGHAI THE WORLD'S MOST HAZARDOUS PORT?

A PROMINENT American ship-owner whose boats ply the seven-seas and touch most of the world's ports recently declared that Shanghai has become the world's most dangerous port for the navigation of large steamers. He declared that Shanghai is the only large world port where it is necessary for boats to wait on the tide in order to enter or depart from the harbor and that the accumulation of silt and sand is making it increasingly dangerous for large liners to enter the harbor. He declared that unless something is done shortly it may be necessary for large shipping to cease calling here and anchor at the mouth of the Yangtsze about fifty miles from the Shanghai Bund. The large shipping company headed by the man who made the foregoing statements is annually put to great expense because of the hazards of the Shanghai harbor. Once every nine months each of this company's ships goes into dry-dock when it is necessary to replace at least 2,000 rivets due to the abrasion of the sand and silted bottom of the Shanghai harbor, the grinding process starting when the ship enters the mouth of the Yangtsze and continuing until it departs from the harbor. When the ships are placed in dry-dock the bottoms are always found to be brightly scoured, hence it is only a matter of time until the bottom plates have to be renewed. According to this shipping man with a world-wide knowledge based on real experience, the Shanghai harbor problem could be easily solved by the application of proper engineering methods directed toward a narrowing of the channel of the Yangtsze a few miles below Shanghai. This could be done through the construction of what is popularly known as "wing-dams," familiar to other ports where similar problems previously existed. Portland, chief port of the state of Oregon on the American Pacific Coast previously had a problem somewhat similar to that of Shanghai, but it was solved many years ago by the application of the methods referred to in the foregoing. Obviously this is a subject to which Nationalist China should direct its attention, but first something should be done to unscramble the conflicting "improvement" boards which function hereabouts but whose jurisdictions overlap. As the situation stands today no one can determine with any degree of accuracy just when a ship may arrive at Shanghai or whether it may be

able to depart on time. Everything depends on the ebb and flow of the tide, which obviously makes the operation of a large ocean-liner most hazardous. To make the situation worse, the tendency of the future is toward larger and still larger ships on the Pacific, hence something should be done immediately to remedy the situation. For example the Dollar Company has just launched the President Hoover, the first of two new 31,000 ton liners. Unless something is done shortly to effect improvements in the Shanghai harbor it will not be possible for boats of this class to enter the Shanghai harbor. Undoubtedly the matter of improving the Shanghai harbor should constitute one of the chief tasks of the Reconstruction Commission of the National Government!

WHEN THE PACIFIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE MEETS NEXT YEAR

THE Institute of Pacific Relations, most important public forum for the discussion of economic, financial and political questions, will hold its biennial conference in China next year. The meeting will be attended by two or three hundred leaders interested in Far Eastern affairs, the delegates coming from China, Japan, Canada, United States, Great Britain, Australia, France and possibly from Russia. Just where the meeting will be held is not known, but indications point to either Hangchow or Nanking, although there is some possibility that the delegates may go to Peiping. But regardless where the meeting is held, it is certain that all of the delegates will visit this city while in the Far East. Also, it is certain that the so-called Shanghai question will again occupy a prominent place on the program. The Shanghai Municipal Council last year sent representatives to the meeting in Kyoto and a strong appeal was made for support of the present foreign status of the International Settlement. Mr. Fessenden, director-general of the Settlement was quoted in a newspaper interview as declaring that Shanghai "would go to hell if the Chinese ever got control." Whether he actually made this statement is not known, but it is known that Shanghai put up a strong and convincing appeal for Shanghai to be maintained as it is on the ground that it constitutes a sort of "outpost" of Western civilizaion that should not be destroyed due to the beneficent influence which it exerts upon the Chinese. This argument is understood to have carried considerable weight with the other delegates from Western lands and while the Institute of Pacific Relations is a civilian organization without political power, its discussions do have an undoubted effect on governmental policies. An example of this is shown in the fact that Dr. Shotwell's suggestion for a solution of the exterritoriality problem, now seems to have a fair chance of adoption.

The particular point which we have in mind now is the question of Shanghai at next year's meeting of the Institute. After all of the disclosures of recent months regarding the rotten conditions existing in the two foreign-administered areas, one wonders whether the Municipal Council will again have the nerve to make another appeal for the maintenance of the foreign status on the basis of "outpost of Western civilization," or some similar plea. Shanghai "got-away" with this appeal last year because the outside world was ignorant of real conditions, but we imagine it will be rather difficult for Shanghai to make another similar appeal because the Chinese will be certain to get up and quote Mr. Fessnden's recent declarations on the necessity of a clean-up otherwise it will be impossible to expect further support from the Powers. Then after quoting Mr. Fessenden's appeal for a clean-up the Chinese will undoubtedly follow this up with further disclosures showing that instead of heeding Mr. Fessenden's advice, Shanghai proceeded to be naughtier than ever.

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, in his Thanksgiving Day address at the local English Cathedral a few weeks ago expressed the opinion that the people of Shanghai do not seem to be ruled by their consciences as is the case in most communities of America and Europe. "Perhaps the people of Shanghai have lost this great gift of God," was his parting statement. Which inspires one to seriously question the attitude of the local foreign missionary community in this city. In most Western communities the pastors of churches, both protestant and Catholic, usually take the lead in agitating for higher moral standards in local municipal affairs. But in Shanghai conditions appear to be different. To put it anther way, one wonders why the local missionary community remains so quiet on these vital questions affecting the welfare not only of the Chinese community, but also the foreign community as well. Shanghai contains in its foreign protestant and Catholic communities more ordained preachers than any other city in the world, due to the fact that this city is the headquarters for the large mission boards which have control of missionary work throughout China. But aside from the passage of one resolution by the Shanghai Missionary Association, which occupied about a dozen lines in the back pages of the local foreign newspapers, not one further word has been heard from this important group that should be most active on these questions. The missionaries do not seem to realize that rotten conditions in the foreign settlements at Shanghai counteract everything that the missionaries are trying to do in uplifting the moral standards of the Chinese people in the interior of the country. One can imagine the Chinese saying: "Why urge us to lead cleaner lives when the rottenest conditions of vice, gambling and moral degradation exist in your own back-yards within the foreign-administered settlements at Shanghai." Surely the missionaries can't afford to close their eyes to conditions in Shanghai and in the face of it all, attempt to lead China along better paths! In any other city in the world the local ministers of the gospel would have been the first to organize themselves into a committee to call upon local officials and demand a clean-up, following which they would have denounced conditions from their pulpits and helped to stir

up public opinion. But in Shanghai the missionaries apparently, are so engrossed in their administrative duties that they seemingly are oblivious of the rottenness that is eating into the very foundations of their office buildings and churches and destroying the whole prestige of the Western civilizing influence which we know as Christianity!

HARBIN'S "KITAISKA" STREET MOVES TO SHANGHAI

FOR those who never have visited Harbin, it must be explained that the word "Kitaiska" is the name of the chief street in the "old town" section of the ctiy. Actually the word "Kitaiska" is Russian for Chinese, but why the old Russian imperialists who built Harbin on the North Manchurian prairie ever called their chief street "Chinese-street" is not known; perhaps somebody happened to think that they were building on Chinese territory. A third of a century has gone by and still it is Kitaiska Street, but many changes have occurred and much history has been written. Instead of the imperial Czarist flag the Chinese Nationalist flag waves all over the place with an occasional Soviet flag put up by some Russian retailer who probably hates the Bolsheviks but who nevertheless realizes that the Soviet flag represents a certain measure of power in those parts. But the most important thing that has happened to Kitaiska Street, Harbin, is that it has been transported, bag and baggage to the Shanghai French Concession. Although the name "Kitaiska" does not appear on the street corners, it is nevertheless true that Avenue Joffre in Frenchtown has become a Russian street, even more truly than Kitaiska in Harbin is today Russian.

The reason for this is that the old Russian emigree colony in Harbin has moved to Shanghai and settled down in the French Concession. Anyone who will walk along Avenue Joffre, say at 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon and keep his eyes and ears open will wonder "is this China?" Or more accurately, "is this Frenchtown?" Both China and France seem to have been crowded off the chief street in Frenchtown which the local handful of Frenchmen proudly renamed during the war in honor of their famous general. When the Russian emigrees first began to wander down the China coast from the Siberian border a dozen years ago they took up their abode in Chinese hovels in Hongkew, Chinese section of the International Settlement. While there still are many Russians residing in "English-town" as the Russians all call the International Settlement, most of the Russian community has in recent years settled down in the French Concession. And some Russian community it has become! Accurate statistics are difficult to obtain because "white" Russians moving to Shanghai have a habit of becoming something else shortly after arrival here. The manager of the local Russian bank (it flies the American flag) was authority for the statement that the Russian emigree colony at Shanghai now exceeds 20,000 but it was practically a year ago that this statement was made. The actual number now probably is nearer 25,000. And still they come! One Japanese boat from Dairen last week was loaded to standing-room-only with Russians coming to Shanghai to find a new home.

Shanghai's ability to absorb Russians has been nothing short of marvelous. Fifteen years ago there weren't more than a half-dozen Russian families in the city, including those attached to the Czarist consulate. But today Shanghai is, or at least is rapidly becoming a Russian city. The Russians truly have "dug-in" at Shanghai and have contributed tremendously to the prosperity of the place, the reason being due to the fact that there was nothing else for them to do. They had to earn a livelihood and since they had no government to fall back on for support, they went to work. Most of the retailing, aside from that conducted by the Chinese, is now controlled by the Russians. Modiste shops, dress-makers, milliners, beauty-parlors, delicatessens, retaurants, grocers, manicurists, drug-stores, massage "parlors," pawnshops, second-hand establishments, music stores, book-shops, etc., and so on—all are run by Russians. Many lines of retailing have been revolutionized by the Russians who have opened up sales markets previously unknown in this Far Eastern port. Chinese of the present generation who now "go-in" for so-called "modern-style" weddings have the Russian modistes to thank for it and the Russian influence is easily noticable. Pictures of Chinese brides which adorn the pages of our Sunday pictorials are as alike the Russian bride's get-up as two peas. And perfumery and cosmetics! Shanghai has suddenly become one of the largest perfumery and cosmetic markets in the world outside of Paris, New York or Los Angeles and all due to the example of Russian women who know a thing or two about getting themselves up. We know an American young man who was innocently led into a drug-store by his Russian lady friend who wanted to purchase a lip-stick. When she got through shopping at the cosmetic counter and the clerk handed *him* the bill it came to $53 and everything in the package was for the purpose of enhancing the beauty of a lady whom our American friend thought was already quite attractive! Food is another item that has received the impress of the Russian. Even the American clubs in Shanghai now carry on their menus "sakouska," and "borsch."

But to get back to Avenue Joffre in the French Concession, it truly has become "Kitaiska" street ex-Harbin. And just as on the real Kitaiska street of North Manchuria, the Russians have brought their customs with them. In the afternoons, particularly on sunny days, everybody including men, women, children, young and old, emerges for a stroll. They walk up one side of the street and down the other and then reverse and repeat the process. Arm in arm one sees two old gentlemen with long beards and frayed clothing; they may have been professors in some university in Moscow in the old days. And the young women—how they manage to afford the finery they display is a puzzle of the day. Six months off the banks of the Sungari and here she is in Shanghai sporting satin shoes, silk stockings and a fur coat. They say some of

these girls earn from $300 to $600 a month in the cabarets where they receive fifty percent of the money from the sale of dance tickets. One girl on one evening from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. earned $30 as a dancing partner. That represented sixty dances; how many miles one can't begin to estimate! But to observe Russian life in Frenchtown, one must visit the restaurants—not the ones which foreigners patronize—but the real Russian restaurants. Recently the writter visited one of these *truly* Russian restaurants, accompanied by an interpreter. The diners, the food, the menu, the waitresses, the music, everything was Russian. Two elderly men came in, one with a gigantic mustache that could have been tied in a bow-knot on the back of his head, it was so extensive. They ordered their dinner and then proceeded to unwrap a large package. The parcel contained a large bottle of vodka, a loaf of bread and an immense quantity of red-caviar. Cutting a loaf of bread they proceeded to spread the caviar on thick and eat it, meanwhile drinking the vodka between slices. After consuming the vodka, the caviar and an entire loaf of French-bread, they proceeded to eat their regular dinner of "bif-stroganof," "kievsky-cutlets," "mutton-schais-lik," and one or two other unnamed portions and topped it all off with two large dishes of "plum-bier" and two glasses of "coffee-worshof-sky." The Russians have wonderful appetities when they have opportunity for gratifying same. The American invited to a Russian meal often makes the mistake of filling himself up on the "sakouska" alone and then has no space left for the real dinner that follows. The Russians seem to be able to store away both without any apparent discomfort.

The reason for this never-ending hegira of Russian from Manchuria down the China coast to Shanghai is fear—fear of Bolsheviks! A dozen years ago the Russian population of Harbin probably didn't exceed 50,000; today it exceeds 100,000 despite the thousands who have emigrated from Manchuria to Shanghai and other parts of the Far East and abroad. And as they leave Harbin, more thousands filter in from Soviet-land. They say in Harbin that more than 50,000 Russian peasants have slipped across the border into Manchuria since the first of January this year. Unanimously these peasants claim they were driven out of Russia by Soviet oppression, enforcemnt of the land-socialization program, Soviet enslavement in mines and factories to put through the so-called "five-year" program of industralization, and so on. But while Harbin once represented a haven of refuge, this is no longer true. The Soviet military invasion of Chinese territory last year with the ensuing atrocities, including the massacre by the Reds of the entire populations of several Russian emigree communities in the Three-Rivers District, put the fear of God into the hearts of these people, hence the treck on down the China coast to get as far away as possible from the Reds! One often wonders how much money these unfortunate people have been mulcted for pass-port and visae fees. First, they have to have a Soviet pass-port to get out of Russia. Then they exchange this for an "emigree-certificate" which they get from the Chinese authorities. Then they have to obtain a Chinese visae to leave Harbin and finally a Japanese visae to travel on the Japanese railway and steamships to Shanghai. And, finally in Shanghai they again have to register with the Chinese Bureau. And all to get as far as possible from their native land which the present rulers thereof declare is being converted into a peasants' and workers' "paradise," and a land which is manifestly in need of population due to the fact that it is the most sparsely peopled territory on the face of the globe!

SIGNIFICANT SINO-JAPAN-SOVIET DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH

RECENTLY there have been developments of a somewhat sensational nature in the relations of China, Japan and Russia, all centering in the relations of the three countries in Manchuria and eastern Siberia and significant of the tense relations of the three nations in that section of the Asiatic continent. The important development in the standpoint of the relations of China and the Soviet was the departure from Moscow on Dec. 22 of Mo Teh-hui, chairman of the Chinese Delegation which has been trying since last May to reach an understanding with the Russains regarding the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other questions. While the National Government has announced that Mr. Mo's return is purely for the purpose of personal conference, the general impression exists that Mr. Mo's return to China marks the breakdown or at least indefinite postponement of the conference. Reasons ascribed for the situation are various, one being the refusal of Moscow to continue negotiations with Mo Teh-hui following the amalgamation of Manchuria with the National Government. In the event this is the correct interpretation it marks a distinct victory for China since Moscow's chief ambition has been to split-off Manchuria from China as a means of simplifying Soviet penetration of that area. In connection with the return of Mo Teh-hui there have been reports in the Chinese newspapers that Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo might be appointed Chief Delegate to Moscow in the event the negotiations are resumed. Dr. Koo, who had been visiting in Shanghai for several weeks, returned to Peiping during the week, stopping off in Nanking enroute, this being his first visit to the National Capital.

While Japan and Soviet Russia have generally enjoyed friendly diplomatic relations for several years, there was an event during the week of Dec. 14 which threatened and still threatens to cause serious complications in the relations of the two countries. That was the forcible closure of the branch of the Bank of Chosen, Japanese financial institution, located in Vladivostok. For many years this Japanese bank has enjoyed the distinction of being the only "capitalistic" financial organ in the entire Soviet Union. A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Dec. 18 stated that the Soviet authorities had been interfering with the operations of the bank for a considerable period but that the action in closing the bank was entirely unexpected. According to the report the branch of

the bank of Chosen in Vladivostok had performed an important function in the development of trade between Japan and Russia, said trade from January to October of the present year amounting to Yen 74,491,000. The bank was chiefly interested in the financing of the important Japanese fishery industry in Soviet waters. While reports from Moscow gave no definite reason for the Soviet action in closing the bank further than the assertion that the bank was not necessary under the Soviet scheme of things, reports from Harbin have given a hint as to the real reason in the continued slump of the Soviet gold rouble, outside Russian-controlled territory. For several days this week the Soviet rouble (chervonetz) was quoted on the Harbin exchange as being worth only 3½-cents in American gold currency or about 7-sen in Japanese money. As the Soviet Government by arbitrary methods tries to maintain the value of its rouble at 50-cents within Soviet territory, the statement has been made that the Soviet Government suspected the Japanese bank in Vladivostok of responsibility for exchange manipulation. The Soviet Government's interference with the activities of the Japanese bank had a disturbing effect on Russo-Japanese relations in Manchuria, statements being made that the closure of the institution would seriously affect their trade relations. Japanese merchants in Vladivostok were reported as evacuating Russian territory.

To complete the triangular complications in Manchuria, the Japanese *Rengo* service issued everal reports from Dec. 12 to 17 dealing with Chinese "aggression" at the expense of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway. A director of the railway, Mr. Kimura, was quoted in a dispatch from Tokyo as stating that he intended shortly to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities at Mukden regarding the Chinese railway program in Manchuria, which the Japanese allege, is likely to have a disastrous effect on the fortunes of the South Manchuria line. The report declared that the Chinese railway program was a violation of an agreement at Peking in 1906; that Japan would not oppose the Chinese program in so far as it did not clash with the interests of the S. M. R. The Chinese Minister in Tokyo, Wang Yung-pao, was quoted by *Rengo* as declaring that while China was now in a position to continue her railway program in Manchuria that the National Government had no intention of adopting a "jingoistic" policy in respect to Japanese interests and that there was no ground for Japanese apprehension so long as Japan understood China's real intentions.

The Chinese newspapers have continued their editorial denunciations of the Soviet Russians, all of the discussions reminding the Chinese people of Soviet military aggression in North Manchuria last year. The *China Times*, after reviewing the abortive Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow, declared, "We must remember the vast sacrifices of Chinese lives and properties when extensive tracts of Chinese territory were over-run by Soviet troops last year. Soviet atrocities were of such seriousness as to dwarf Chinese losses in connection with the Sino-Japanese military clash in Tsinan, Shantung in 1927. It is up to both Nanking and Mukden to strain their best efforts in the protection of Chinese interests in dealings with the 'trickish and knavish' Red Russians. Although not confirmed there was a report that the ex-bandit military commander, Gen. Chang Chung-chang who was driven out of Shantung by the Nationalists and who has since been residing in Japan, may be pardoned and appointed to the command of Government troops stationed on the border between Suiyuan and Mongolia. Gen. Chang Chung-chang is one of the few Chinese militarists who "knows" the Russians, and speaks their language due to long contact on the Sino-Russian frontier in Manchuria. He once served in the Russian army and later defended the Chinese border at the eastern end of the Chinese Eastern Railway near Vladivostok. Later he organized a "White" Russian regiment and captured Shantung and with a small Russian force even captured Shanghai from the Chinese forces several years ago.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CAPTURE RED HEADQUARTERS

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in a telegram to Nanking on Dec. 21 reported the capture on the previous Friday of the town of Tungku by Government troops under Gen. Kung Ping-fan. Tungku, which is located about 150 miles almost directly south of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, has served as the "Soviet Capital" of Gen. Chu Teh, Chinese communist leader for the past two years. Gen. Chu Teh, together with two other red leaders, Yeh Ting and Ho Lung, were associated with the Kuomintang-Communist regime at Hankow in 1927, but after the collapse of the Hankow administration and the exodus of the Soviet Russian advisers, these three red leaders fled to southern Kiangsi where they established their headquarters and gradually have increased their sphere of influence, financing themselves largely by looting towns and villages and holding wealthy Chinese and foreign missionaries for ransom. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's telegram stated that the Government troops launched an attack on Tungku on Dec. 17 and after two days of heavy fighting captured the place. Some 500 Chinese captives, some having been held since the red occupation and looting of Changsha last summer, were liberated. Casualties among the outlaws were estimated at 2,000 and a considerable supply of rifles and ammunition were seized. The headquarters of the "soviet" government were destroyed and in addition a high-power radio station equipped for sending and receiving messages from foreign countries. In addition to this victory a report from Changsha on Dec. 22 reported the capture by the Government forces of the town of Kungan on the border between Hunan and Hupeh. It was claimed that some 6,000 outlaws with 3,000 rifles were captured. Further reports in the Chinese papers told of the occupation of other red strongholds at Nanfeng, Ningtu and Shutu, these being small towns in southeastern Kiangsi. According to the reports most of outlaw bands have fled to the mountainous districts along the border between Kiangsi and Anhwei. Owing to the difficulty of military movements in the district, the government forces are using air-bombing planes. Gen. ChiangKai-shek who spent several days in military conferences at Nanchang and Kiukiang, departed for Hankow early in the present week where he continued his conferences with military officials.

He was expected to return to Nanking on Dec. 26.

The outstanding event in the political situation in the North was the departure on Dec. 22 of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan from Tientsin for the Japanese leased zone at Dairen. According to the newspaper reports Yen plans to remain in Dairen for a few weeks, following which he will proceed to Japan and then to America and Europe. Yen declared that he was finished with politics and military affairs and after a visit abroad planned to return to China and devote himself to industrial enterpises. Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang, who attended the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking and returned to the North on Dec. 4 is still in Tientsin attempting to unscramble the complicated military and political situation existing in that area following the collapse of the Northern Military Coalition which was headed by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Marshal Feng's whereabouts still remain a mystery, reports in the Chinese newspapers suggesting he is in Russia, in Shansi, in Tientsin or even drilling troops in Kansu. Practically all of the leading subordinate commanders previously under Yen and Feng are now in Tientsin conferring with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the disposition of their troops. Marshal Chang is reported to have wired T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance for assistance in reorganizing the finances of Shansi which are in serious condition due to the collapse of Gen. Yen's unsecured bank-notes. A report from Nanking on Dec. 22 stated that Generals Li Chung-jen and Huang Shao-hsiung, commanders of the Kwangsi rebel troops have arrived in Hongkong. Gen. Ching Kai-shek has wired to Gen. Hsiung urging him to come to Nanking for a conference regarding the reorganization of the Kwangsi forces. The report stated that Li Chung-jen planned to remain in Hongkong indefinitely. Reports from Hankow stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may proceed to Shensi and Szechuen provinces early in the new year to assist in the reorganisation of the military forces in those areas. Gen. Liu Hsiang of Szechuen was reported to have gone to Hankow to interview Gen. Chiang.

China's Prospects for Obtaining a Foreign Loan!

THERE are any number of banks and financial houses in the United States which have sufficient money available to make China a loan. Also, it probably is correct to state that these same banks and financial houses would like to lend China a considerable sum of money, because they would be able to make a considerable brokerage profit on the deal. As China is obviously in need of money and the American banks have plenty of it, one wonders what is keeping these two interests apart. The answer is exactly the same as applies in the case of the individual who wants to borrow money. He has to satisfy the person or bank from whom he desires a loan regarding his ability to pay the interest and repay the principal. When the average individual approaches a bank for a loan the first question the banker asks is, "What security have you to offer?" The security may be in the form of bonds, real estate or perhaps the guarantee of friends who have sufficient revenue to make payment in case the borrower should default. If China wants to borrow money in New York, as she obviously does and must do, sooner or later, China will have to go through exactly the same process that the average individual must go through who desires to obtain a private loan from a bank.

The average newspaper reader in America or Europe doesn't know or care whether China owes five hundred millions or a billion dollars; likewise, he doesn't know what it is all about when he reads a dispatch referring to China's attempt to "reorganize her foreign obligations." If he happened to be a man of means he might be interested in buying some Chinese bonds providing he was convinced that he would get his money back after a stated period with a good rate of interest in the interim. But if this hypothetical average newspaper reader happened to know someone who had bought a Chinese Government bond, say ten years ago, and who had received neither interest nor principal, then he probably would not be in any hurry to invest his money in Chinese bonds.

A lot of people with axes to grind have been responsible for the creation of a sort of "mystery" smoke-screen about this matter of China's ability to float a foreign loan, particularly in the United States. This has had an unfortunate effect in Chinese governmental circles where many persons have been led to believe that it will be necessary for China to perform some act of legerdemain in order to obtain foreign financing. This, of course, is all pure bunk because any loan which China may be able to obtain must be obtained on a sound business basis, the principles involved being exactly the same as in the case of the individual desiring a loan from a bank. To put it briefly the American bank or group of banks interested in lending money to China will ask China exactly the same questions that a Chinese bank in Shanghai would ask a man in Hangchow who desired to borrow money. The American banks will want to know what China intends to do with the money; what security China has to offer for the loan; what are the prospects for political stability for a reasonable period. If the National Government is in a position to make satisfactory answers to these questions, China will get the money. That's all there is to it.

In the old days of political imperialism it was customary for foreign governments seeking territorial aggrandisement at the expense of China to hand out large loans to irresponsible Chinese Governments without much attention being paid to China's ability to repay the money. Examples of this are evident in the so-called Japanese "Nishihara" loans and European loans to Yuan-Shih-kai. But with the passing of the "imperialistic" era in the relations of other nations toward China, it becomes necessary to get down to bedrock on the loan question and do things on a business basis.

In almost every mail *The Review* receives letters from people in the United States making inquiry regarding some Chinese Government bond issue that is in default. One woman in Chicago stated that she had purchased a G.$1,000 bond from a Chicago bank about ten years ago, but had received no interest since 1918. She wanted to know about her prospects for receiving back interest as well as principal. A man in New

York wanted information regarding some bonds which he had purchased from a European during the World War. He bought the bonds at a considerable discount, hoping to make a profit on them, but had not made the expected profit because China had not been able to pay any interest on the bonds. They are now quoted on the stock exchange at a figure considerably lower than he paid for them.

In order to clear away the mystery that seems to surround this matter of foreign loans, particularly from the standpoint of American banks, it should be explained that when an American bank makes a loan to a forign country, it does not lend its own money: it merely advances money from its treasury against which it sells bonds to customers of the bank. These transactions are usually handled by financial houses or brokers who arrange the details of the loan with the foreign government and then in turn arrange with some bank or group of banks to advance the money. The individual banks which advance the money, must obtain it in turn from customers of their banks. To cite an example: The brokerage firm of Smith, Smith and Brown, arranges to lend China, say $50,000,000. After they have settled all the details about security, period of loan, interest, amortization, etc., they approach certain banks in various parts of the United States and ask them how much of the loan they can handle. This is the way in which foreign loans are floated in the United States. People with money to invest buy these bonds, which means in effect that they have loaned their money to China. For several years the United States has been in a highly profitable condition, meaning that the average individual has had some money to invest and since foreign bonds have offered high rates of interest, a considerable portion of his savings have gone into this form of investment. Just now the United States is not in such a profitable condition, being affected by the worldwide economic crisis. This means that it probably will be more difficult for China to obtain a foreign loan than might have been the case, say five or ten years ago. The long period of political and economic disorders through which China has passed in recent years has also resulted in China's receiving more than her share of bad advertising in the foreign press and in addition to the regular news reports of disorder there has been the output of propagandists who have painted the situation as black as possible for some special reason—possibly to discredit the Nationalist movement in the hope of protecting some special vested interest, or possibly put out by some foreign government which didn't wish to see China become a united independent nation. Just now the Russian Bolsheviks would not like to see China obtain a loan from the capitalistic west and there have been times in the past when Japanese propagandists did everything possible to discourage independent American financing in China. All remember the old propaganda, "Japanese brains and American money for the salvation of China," which fortunately is no longer heard because the Japanese apparently have now become convinced that they can no longer control China. Several years ago when a serious attempt was made by the old Peking Government to obtain foreign financing, certain British banks attempted to block American financing due to their fear that Americans might obtain control of the Chinese Maritime Customs, a vested British interest.

However, conditions have now changed both in China and in the world generally. China has, or at least is well on the way toward the development of a unified independent government and the world's financial power has largely shifted to the United States. Although other countries such as Japan, Britain, France and Germany may participate in any future financing which China may undertake, the lead will obviously have to be taken by the United States. And since America never has participated in financial activities in China to any considerable extent, this country naturally represents a new field for the American investor.

Should American bankers decide to lend China money in the near future they probably would be inspired by one chief consideration: to enable China to speed up her reconstruction program in the hope that China's purchases abroad would lead to a return of prosperity with dimunition of unemployment in the United States. If American loaned China any considerable sum of money it probably would be directed into certain specific channels such as currency reform and transportation. Transportation development in China, whether railroads or motor-roads, would benefit the American steel industry through the outlet provided for the sale of steel rails and bridge materials and motor cars. Currency reform in China would make it possible for China to pay her debts. A further field, also transportation, would be a loan to enable China to reorganize and develop her shipping. This also would benefit the steel industry and possibly open up a market for the sale of American shipping now rusting away at anchorage. Such loans would obviously be of benefit to China in enabling her to put her surplus soldiers to work and in developing communications, but this would be a secondary consideration from the standpoint of the American bankers and the American Government, the prime interest on their part being the possibility of getting the wheels of American industry running again.

It is no secret that China wants to borrow money abroad. Likewise it is no secret that the National Government must obtain money somewhere if it is to be able to consolidate its position as the central administrative authority in the country. The only question is whether China has reached the frame of mind where she is able to sweep away the flock of propagandists with axes to grind and talk business in language that western bankers are able to understand. Recently there has been evidence pointing in this direction. The first step has been taken to reach an understanding regarding the defaulted or improperly secured obligations of the old Peking Government which are outstanding and which must be adjusted before new financing can be considered. In an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents last week, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, declared that while the rebellion of last summer had taxed the strength of the Government to the extreme, the resulting victory had enabled the National Government to emerge as the sole govemnment of the country. Proviously it had been but one of five faction contending for supremacy. During this period foreign governments had come to consider the National Government as China's one permanent governing au-

thority. He expressed the belief that 1930 had caused the officials comprising the National Government to acquire a deeper appreciation of their responsibilities while the various sections of the country had acquired a greater interest in national affairs. He considered these two developments among the most important that the Government had enjoyed during the year. As the recent military victories had brought nationwide peace, there were sound grounds for the belief that this peace might prove lasting. He considered the prospects for the coming year exceedingly bright with possibilities for the greatest development that China had experienced in many decades. We have now reached the point where we are prepared to begin a program of development along every line and expect in 1931 to achieve a record of actual accomplishment that will provide the foundation for even greater things in the years to come. With peace and security and an active national spirit within our boundaries and goodwill and a spirit of cooperation from abroad, the coming year seems destined to be one of the greatest in China's history.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a review of China's foreign relations in 1930 and after analyzing improvements which had been made in China's world status, declared. "I sincerely hope that our people will always adopt an attitude of circumspection. When we were oppressed by Imperialism, we were perfectly justified in resisting tooth and nail against all encroachments. Since the Powers have begun to respond to our national sentiments, we should reciprocate their good-will and accord due protection to the life and property of all foreigners in China. Similarly, the amenities of international intercourse should be carefully respected, as befitting a great nation like China. Let me reiterate: Success in diplomacy can only be predicated upon peace and order within the country. Let every patriotic Chinese whole-heartedly support the Central Government and cooperate in consolidating the national unity. Henceforth let there be no rebellion; let one and all under the national flag persevere, persevere and persevere, so that all unequal treaties will be abolished within the shortest possible period. Then China shall stand on the same footing of equality with other nations, and then we will be able to acquit ourselves worthily before the spirit of our late Leader in vindication of the priceless heritage of five thousand years of one-fourth of the human race."

Was Sun Yat-sen a Prophet?

THAT Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Movement foresaw the present trend of affairs in China and the world generally, was the gist of an address delivered in Nanking on December 15 by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, a summary of which follows:

On October 10, 1921, just ten years after the establishment of the Chinese Republic and almost ten years ago today, Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote in the preface of his book "Industrial Scheme," the following statement regarding the economic reconstruction of China.

"As soon as the armistice was signed, I began to devote myself to the study of the International Development of China. Six programs for construction were then drawn up. The aim of my study was to utilize the war-time large-scale machinery and organized labor to help China in her industrial development so that she could make long strides in her industrial progress. I had also in view the settlement of post-war employment problem. But unfortunately, the European and American peoples, being so tired of war, suddenly relaxed as soon as the news of armistice reached them. They wanted to get immediately back to normalcy. Then, not only the soldiers back from the front were gradually disbanded, but factories in the rear also closed down. Although my scheme was supported by a few far-sighted statesmen, but the war-time industries could not be retained for China's benefit. On China's part, a golden opportunity was lost. In Europe, economic crisis ensued. It continues. Europe now suffers more than during the war. If Europe desires to return to its pre-war normalcy, she must develop China's rich resources. It is clear then that the development of China's rich resources have now become the greatest problem of the human race, a problem to be solved not only for China's benefit. But if the power of development remains at China's own hand, she will thrive; otherwise she will perish. It is also clear then that in time to come whether China thrives or perishes, it all depends on her industrial development."

When Dr. Sun was studying the problem of International Development of China at the end of the European war, he felt that if, after the war, Europe and America could not use their machinery and labor to help China develop her industries, the economic problem of the world in general and of China in particular would be very serious. From the close of the war to the present, economic crisis occurs everywhere. It is becoming more and more serious every day. Does this not illustrate Dr. Sun's far-sightedness?

Newspapers report that in England the unemployed exceeds 2,000,000. Even in the prosperous United States of America the number of unemployed exceeds 5,000,000. It may increase to 7,000,000 or more. The total number in the whole world exceeds 17,000,000. Including dependents, the number of people without means of livelihood easily reaches 50,000,000. This all rises out of the economic crisis and the lack of a solution for the unemployment problem. It is surprising to find so many unemployed in such industrially developed countries like those in Europe and America. How could such condition come about? Because from 1918 on, suffering from the effect of the war, the different peoples have neither time nor energy to study the problem. While the statesmen, on account of their lack of far-sightedness, devoted their whole attention to the maintenance of their political position and the struggle for temporary power neglecting the facts that after the war, it is not such an easy matter to restore the industries back to pre-war normalcy and that without restoring the industries back to normalcy, the number of unemployed is bound to increase. Lack of far-sightedness on the part of the statesmen naturally results at lack of remedies for the situation.

Later, for lack of better solution, the British Liberal Government introduced the allowance system. The system provides that the unemployed laborers, after due process of registration at the unemployment Bureau, will be given an allowance. This system lays the responsibility of supporting the unemployed on the Government. Since its inauguration in 1918, the number of unemployed has increased and is still increasing. No better substitute is in sight so far. Laborers have become too lazy to look for work as they could live without working. Such a system makes people indolent and unwilling to work.

We all know that the British Empire has large dominions such as Australia, Canada, South Africa etc. All these places are only sparsely populated. Why does Great Britain not send the unemployed to them? Because most of the unemployed are factory hands, who do not know farming. While the dominions need farmers, the unemployed in Great Britain can not do agricultural work. Furthermore they are not willing to go; because the allowance system provides them with livelihood without work, thereby making them indolent. At the same time, the number of unemployed gradually increase. It has now increased to such a magnitude that it looks as if the problem can not be solved at all.

Practically speaking, their unemployment problem cannot be solved until ours has a solution. In other words, if China's industries develop, our standard of living will rise, our purchasing power will increase. Then

their products will have a market. Their workmen will have employment. The economic crisis in the world will be settled. China's problem is therefore a world problem. We must solve China's problems first before we can hope to solve the world's. Present conditions in the various countries are so serious that if China's industries do not develop, it seems that the world's economic crisis can not be settled.

Let us now take the United States of America for example. No doubt, America is the richest country. She is the gold centre. She controls the gold market. I remember, in one of President Hoover's presidential campaign speeches, he said that the United States is a rich country, that she would not have to worry about poverty and insufficiency; that her only problem was how to best utilize her riches for the welfare of the people. But only two years after President Hoover made that statment, the number of unemployed in the States exceeded 5,000,000. Of late some reports state that it has reached the 7,000,000 mark. If this problem is not solved, that means the United States is at her wit's end. It is reported that in New York and Chicago, some people without means of livelihood purposedly commit minor crimes like the breaking of window glass so that they could be arrested and put in goal. Because they are fed in prison, and the prison is heated. To them it is better to be a criminal than to suffer from cold and hunger. But in every big city, there are hundreds of thousands of the unemployed. How can a city or state provide so many prisons? This illustrate that the problem of livelihood in America is not solved.

Referring back to Dr. Sun's work, we find that our leader had, nine years ago, clearly stated the problem, in the preface of his book "Plans of National Reconstruction" He proposed to utilize the war-time machinery and labor to assist China in her industrial development so that the Chinese could make rapid economic progress and the post-war problem in Europe and America would be solved. The march of events has now come to prove Dr. Sun's far-sightedness. To his instructions, we can neither add nor subtract. Now that the British and the American have come to realize the importance of the problem of international development of China. Great Britain is a commercial country. She exports annually a tremendous amount of products, particularly to China. Her exports to China used to rank first. But now they have been relegated to the third place amounting to less than 10½ of our total imports. This condition certainly costs Great Britain anxiety. But what can they do? They organized an Economic Mission, to study trade conditions in the Far East. At the appearance, they come over to study. Yet actually we may say that their aim is to work out plans to export more goods to China so that their laborers may have work. In the United States, a Committee to study Sino-American trade was organized in the Senate. Its object is to find out why American goods can not sell in China. The result of their study shows that silver depreciation is the cause. Because China has a silver standard. as silver depreciates, China's purchasing power drops, They, therefore, propose to loan to China large quantities of silver bullion as commodity so that the Chinese can develop their industries thereby increase their purchasing power and help America to settle their economic crisis. This clearly shows that fundamentally they have to solve China's problem first before they can solve theirs.

Recently, foreign papers report that Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee made a statement that on account of the economic crisis, the unemployment problem could not be solved; the only hope lies on the extension of the market and that China and Soviet Russia constituted the only two prospective markets for American goods. But Russia has a five-year Economic Construction Program. When that program is carried out, Russia would not be a market for foreign goods. America's only hope then is China. But China is now so poor and exhausted, how can she afford assistance to Europe and America to solve their economic problem?

The only way remains open is Dr. Sun's plan, the International Development of China. If China's industries develop the world's economic crisis will be automatically settled. While Dr. Sun made his statement, Europe and America just had finished their war. They did not pay any attention to his plan. Few people understood his far-sightedness. Although almost ten years have elapsed, his plan remains unexecuted and the world's economic problem remains unsolved. Opportunities for Europe and America to help China as a means of helping themselves still abound. Europeans and Americans could not see before so clearly the close relations and inter-dependence between China and their own countries. They can see it now. They can see that if they want to settle their economic crisis, they only way out is to help China consumate Dr. Sun's scheme. The time is therefore bound to come when Dr. Sun's scheme will materialize. We can no longer treat it as a vision.

While China wishes to avail herself of an opportunity for the development of her industries, we must not overlook one important point, i.e., Dr. Sun's statement in his Preface "If the power of development remains in our hands, we thrive, otherwise, we perish." It is fitting and proper for us to utilize foreign capital for our industrial development. As to the question how it will be utilized, we must follow Dr. Sun's instructions. Here I repeat if the power of development remains in our hands. the development will be wonderful; otherwise, China will perish. This is the fundamental principle in the International Development of China.

But how can we reserve the power of development to ourselves? The only way is by the abolition of extra-territoriality. As long as extraterritoriality remains, all foreign industries and commerce will remain in the foreign concessions and settlements unreachable by Chinese laws. From our point of view; any time complications rise. extraterritoriality will be their wall of defense. Such special privilege tends to develop economic imperialism. In that case, not only China can not be benefitted by international development but inculculable harm will be done to her. Far-sighted foreigners feel the necessity of its abolition. They advocate it? Why? Because with the existence of consular jurisdiction, they cannot cultivate close friendship with the Chinese people, they can not transact with the Chinese as much business as they ought, in short, their trade cannot properly develop, consequently, they suffer more from the loss of business than they get out of their special legal privilege. From this, we can see that Dr. Sun's plan, when worked out in accordance with his instructions, is beneficial to both.

China's Foreign Relations in 1930

BY DR. C. T. WANG

Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Government

Addressing members of the Waichiaopu at the Weekly Memorial Service at Nanking, December 22, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reviewed China's foreign relations in 1930. He recalled that almost four years had elapsed since the National Government was established in Nanking in March, 1927. Nationalist China's foreign policies, he said (as reported by *Kuo Min*) were based upon the injunctions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as well as the resolutions adopted by the Second and Third Kuomintang National Congresses and the resolutions of the Central Political Council relating to the program of the National Government during the Period of Political Tutelage.—namely, to abolish the Unequal Treaties and elevate China's international status.

The following, he said, was the record of accomplishments in 1930.

I.—*Tariff Autonomy.* Between July and December 1928, eleven countries—namely, United States, Norway, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Spain—concluded treaties with China recognising her right to tariff autonomy. Nominally China has exercised tariff autonomy since February 1, 1929; however, tariff autonomy did not become actually an accomplished fact until November 18, 1930, after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement in May of this year and the exchange of ratifications on November 18, 1930 of the Sino-Dutch Treaty regulating Tariff Relations.

II.—*Rendition of Concessions and Leased Territory* The British Concession in Chinkiang was formally restored to China in November, 1929. The exchange of notes relating to the rendition of the British Concession in Amoy was effected in Nanking on September 17, 1930. Weihaiwei was formally handed back to China on October 1. In regard to the agreement for the Belgian Concession in Tientsin which, signed in August 1929, had

recently been ratified by both contracting parties, but which would come into effect only when its ratifications had been exchanged, Dr. Wang said that a date was being arranged with the Belgian Minister for the exchange of such ratifications.

Requests for the rendition of the Japanese and French Concessions in Hankow as well as of the leased territory of kwangchow-wan had been addressed to the Governments concerned in November of this year.

III.—*Extraterritoriality.* In regard to the question of extraterritoriality, Dr. Wang analysed the situation as follows:

(*a*). Calculated to the end of 1930, the nationals of nine treaty Powers were amenable to China's jurisdiction: namely, Soviet Russia, Germany, Austria, Mexico, Finland, Persia, Greece, Bolivia, and Czecho-Slovakia.

(*b*). Upon the Sino-Polish Treaty, concluded in September, 1929, coming into force, the nationals of Poland would become amenable to Chinese jurisdiction.

(*c*). In the case of Belgium, its nationals would be subject to Chinese jurisdiction as soon as a majority of the extraterritorial Powers had agreed to relinquish their extraterritorial rights.

(*d*). In regard to Italy, Spain, Portugal and Denmark, their nationals were similarly obligated as soon as all signatories of the Washington Treaty and acceded thereto.

(*e*). In the case of Sweden, Japan and Peru, negotiations were being conducted for the conclusion of new treaties to replace their time-expired predecessors.

(*f*). In the case of Switzerland, its nationals would be subject to Chinese jurisdiction when all the treaty Powers had relinquished their extraterritorial rights.

(*g*). The treaties with Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Norway, and Brazil being still in force, the National Government had on its own accord declared the abolition of extraterritoriality as from January 1st, 1930. Proposals concerning the detailed procedure for the execution thereof had been communicated to these Governments, and negotiations to this end were being conducted—in the case of the United States through Dr. C. C. Wu in Washington; and in that of Great Britain with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson. Dr. Wang added that in regard to France, the re-organization of the Mixed Court in the Shanghai French Settlement had also been pressed and that he was confident that a definite decision on the entire subject of abolition of extraterritoriality would be reached by next spring.

(*h*). An agreement for the re-organization of the former Provisional Court in the Shanghai International Settlement was signed in February, 1930, consisting of ten articles and one exchange of notes, and came into focce two months later, as a temporary arrangement pending the abolition of extraterritoriality.

IV.—*Conclusion of Treaties of Equality.*

(*a*). Under the category of those already consummated, Dr. Wang mentioned the Sino-Japanese Agreement; the exchange of notes relating to the disposition of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity; the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Czecho-Slovakia; the Tariff Agreement with Holland; and the Treaty of Amity with Greece.

(*b*). Under the category of those already signed but not yet ratified, Dr. Wang mentioned the Treaty of Arbitration with the United States; the Convention with France concerning Indo-China and the Adjoining Chinese Provinces; and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Poland as well as its Protocol.

(*c*). Other new treaties could be grouped into three classes:

(1). On the point of being signed: Treaty of Commerce with Cuba; Treaty of Commerce with Peru—these two pending the settlement of the question of treatment accorded to Chinese laborers therein; Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Turkey; and the Treaty of Emigration with Nicaragua.

(2). Under negotiation: Treaty of Commerce with Persia; Treaty of Commerce with Japan; Treaty of Commerce with Chile; Treaty of Commerce with Argentine; Treaty of Commerce with Panama; and the Cable Communications Agreement with Japan.

(3). The Treaty of Commerce with Mexico has been interrupted since the return of Vice-Minister Li Ching-lun (C. W. Frank Lee), then Minister to Mexico.

Dr. Wang added that the Republic of San Domingo, Roumania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, Siam, and the Union of South Africa had indicated a desire to negotiate treaties with China, while the revision of the Sino-Dutch Commercial Treaty and Consular Convention was also under contemplation.

V.—*Universal Treaties.* In regard to the universal treaties to which China has become a party, the following four have been already ratified; Convention concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery; Universal Postal Convention; Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice; and the Protocol concerning the Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of the Signature of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

On the other hand, the Slavery Convention and the International Santiation Convention were in process of being ratified; the Convention on Certain Question Relating to Conflict of Nationality Laws; Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness; and Special Protocol concerning Statelessness were in process of being signed; and arrangements were being made for China to adhere to the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea.

VI.—*Sino-Soviet Question.* Dr. Wang recalled that both sides having agreed to hold the formal conference in Moscow, Mr. Mo Teh-hui was appointed as Plenipotentiary Delegae, but that although he had arrived at Moscow in May, the first formal meeting of the conference was not held until October 11. While it was not easy to ascertain the reason for the watchful waiting attitude maintained by the Soviet Government, nevertheless the exchange of correspondence between the Soviet and Chinese delegates as published in the papers would seem to reveal that the intention of the Soviet Government was to sow discord between the Central Government and the Three Eastern Provinces. Fortunately, Mo Teh-hui had always abided by the instructions of the National Government and, preserving a calm attitude from beginning to end, maintained uninterrupted contact with the Soviet delegate and exchanged informal views. As soon as the Soviet Government realized that the Three Eastern Provinces were at one with the Central Government, its attitude became untenable and, on December 4, the second formal meeting was held to discuss the procedure of conducting the conference. Three committees were consequently set up to take charge of questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, trade, and resumption of diplomatic relations, although the attitude maintained by the National Government had always been that when the Chinese Eastern Railway question had been settled, the conference could proceed to discuss the other questions. The conference procedure having been laid down and easy to follow, Mr. Mo Teh-hui had been granted leave of absence to return to China and make a personal report.

VII.—*Re-arrangement of Chinese Consulates.* Turning to recent changes in the Chinese consular service, Dr. Wang observed the following additions and re-arrangements:—

(*a*). New Consulates already established: Calcutta, Chicago, Havana, Macassar, Mexicali, New and Fiji.

(*b*). Under preparation: Taipoku (Formosa), Saigon, Haiphong, Kuala Lumpur, Pontianak, Tahiti Is., Timorchili and Sandakan.

(*c*). Regular consuls, instead of former honorary consuls, are now stationed in Penang and Medan.

(*d*). The Legations in Mexico City and Brussels have Consulates attached thereto.

(*e*). The Consular duties arising in Nicaragua are being concurrently handled by neighbouring Consulates.

(*f*). The Consulate-General in Melbourne, Australia, has been transferred to Sydney, and the Consulate at Padang has been transferred to Palembang.

(*g*). There is now a Consulate, instead of the former Consulate-General, in North Borneo.

VIII.—*Overseas Chinese.*

(*a*). Turning to matters relating to the overseas Chinese, Dr. Wang explained that negotiations were being conducted looking toward greater freedom for Kuomintang activities among the overseas Chinese and a revision of the discriminatory legislation adopted against Chinese residents.

(*b*). Regulations for the registration of Chinese residents and emigrants have been enacted by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the detailed procedure thereunder duly promulgated. The Chinese Lega-

tions and Consulates abroad have been instructed to carry them into effect.

(c). In pursuance of the resolutions of the Educational Conference and the decisions of the Ministry of Education the Chinese Legations and Consulates have been instructed to encourage the Chinese residing within their jurisdiction to study the Kuomintang principles as well as their own national language.

With the exception of tariff autonomy which had become an accomplished fact, Dr. Wang pointed out that the Chinese people should persevere until all their objectives had been attained. The successful leadership of President Chiang Chung-cheng, symbolized in the suppression of successive rebellions, and the unstinted cooperation between Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang and the Central Government, bespeaking real national unification, have attracted the world's attention and commanded general respect.

The Foreign Minister paid a tribute of appreciation to the friendly Powers who had, in the course of the year, manifested good-will towards the Chinese people—and this particularly applied to Great Britain—and been fittingly represented in the festivities celebrating the Government's victory over the insurgents. China and Japan being near neighbors, Dr. Wang noted with gratification that the Hamaguchi Cabinet had reversed the Tanaka Cabinet's China Policy, and that the relations between the two countries were today more cordial than before. He hoped that Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, would advance a step further and, evidencing unmistakable friendship, help the Chinese people to abolish all unequal treaties.

Five-Year Plan of Soviet Russia

BY A. A. R.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, as we read in the press despatches, who recently returned from a trip to Soviet Russia, gave an interview full of felicitations to the Soviets for their success in constructional work, lauding the system where the working classes reign supreme and where all the educational facilities are being laid down for their exclusive use. It is not clear for how long time he stayed in Russia, but obviously he visited only those selected places, which are open to visiting foreigners and saw nothing that concerns the country at large. He states that the Bolsheviki are very successful in their much talked about Five-Year Plan, which they will be able to accomplish within much shorter time.

We do not share these views, which seem to us to have been derived from rather superficial observations and do hold that the celebrated Five-Year Plan is being enforced in utter disregard of the vital interests of the Russian nation. Casual travelers, now passing Harbin via the Trans-Siberian railway, all agree that the misery of the people along the railway and in big cities is beyond description, poverty being seen in all directions. Shortage of food is a well-known fact, admitted by the Soviets themselves, despite which the country is being drained of its foodstuffs through reckless exports of wheat, etc., all of which has already aroused general discontent.

Of late we hear so much of Communism in this country that correct infomation on actual conditions in its domain would be timely and, perhaps, disillusion many a Soviet aspirant.

Heavy Economic Strain

Mr. William Shtein describes in the "Voschische Zeitung" that the last surprise of the time in Soviet Russia is a shortage of fuel. In order to obtain a very meagre quantity of it a citizen has to procure a sort of card, very much like that now being used to obtain a loaf of bread. With that he has to proceed to a distributing center and await there for hours at a stretch, standing in a long queue of persons, all eager to have their portion of firewood or coal, of course upon payment of no cheap price. Never before had the approach of the winter been so dreadfullly watched as now, when the shortage of fuel materials is more acute than ever and when there is no satisfactory supply of these materials. The rations allotted are so small and the winter is so long that it is really a dreadful thing to imagine how the population will tide over the season.

There is, also, another thing no less dreaded than the shortage of fuel, and that is the shortage of clothing and leather goods. These are being distributed in rations, too, alloted in the trade union pass books, and, of course, in small quantites and against exceedingly high prices. It should be mentioned that the population of Russia has not seen a free sale of manufactured goods since the outbreak of the Great War, so the shabby appearance of the modern Russian crowd in the streets and public places is no wonder, and is really appalling. It was in this respect far better in the times of the Nep (new economic policy), when it was possible to buy something of wearing apparel from a free-trader, who now is banned entirely. At present there is no merchant or hawker; to have this profession means to commit a criminal offence. Their functions should have been taken by co-operative shops, but they are conspicuous by the utter absence of woollen and cotton goods on their shelves.

When Five-Year Plan was first inagurated with much noise and pomp it was claimed as being intended to undermine the capitalistic system. Now, after two years of its application, it seems as though the plan is detrimental to Russia herself, that under the burden of insurmountable economic strain the country is being thrown to hunger and utter poverty. It is impossible to say for how long time this self-imposed misery is going to last, for it has now become quite clear that Russia will not surpass America and Europe within five years of industrialization, as planned by the dictators of Kremlin.

That the planning within four walls and quietness of studios is one thing and that the life is another one is evidenced by failure in collectivization of the private farming. Here we have an unheard-of blunder over the economic laws, that has resulted in consequences less expected, namely: destruction by farmers of their live-stock, sharp decrease in cultivated area, falling off in the land taxes, and so on. It is a well-known fact, admitted by the authorities concerned, that the quantity of grain collected from the state and private farms (still in existence) is far behind what was planned.

In industry we have nothing encouraging, the new works, in most cases, standing idle owing to lack of raw materials or half built because of failure in supply of constructional materials. An American engineer, Archibald Simon, who spent some time in Soviet Russia on behalf of certain automobile interests, thus describes what he had seen: "Insane people. They wish to accomplish within five years what even we, the Americans, with our techniques and resources, cannot do within fifty years of hard labor. Take, for instance, a new factory at Rostov-on-the Don. It has 20,000 operations, and should have, according to the plan, constructed 10,000 tractors, whilst in reality it made only one. Here you see, says Mr. Simon, to a representative of the Paris "Vosrojdenie"-a photo of that tractor. I inspected it and personally drove it, and it is my opinion that the tractor is a complete failure: breakdowns occur very often, every hour, indeed. I gave them a good advice—to cancel manufacturing new tractors at home and to buy the new ones from America or assemble from the imported parts."

Mr. Simon was also at the state farm "Giant" in the region of North Caucasus, and thus describes his observation: "They have over there 232 tractors and combines, and all of them are in the worst possible condition. Drivers are technically illiterate people, among them the higher school students, that are being sent to the "Giant" farm for practising purposes".

"The "Giant" farm has almost a military organization, everything being tabulated and ruled out. Order and discipline are being maintained by means of an armed force. They have a special newspaper, called the "Tractor", which in fact give nothing of interest or value. Usual meal of workers consists of brown bread, which we, the Americans, cannot eat, soup and tea (without sugar). "We have no sugar," said one of the agitators at a meeting for our government is sending it abroad, where the working people are starving on account of business depression."

Mining, particularly coal mining, is not better. The Don region, one of the best known and equipped in the country, has a production far below what was prearrranged by the Five-Year Plan. The famous Dnepostroi, or electrfication of the Dnieper River for industrial purposes, is worth special attention. It is a credit indeed to the Soviet regime that a big industrial city has sprung up, with huge up-todate hydraulic and

(*Continued on page 165*)

The Chinese Report on the Waterworks

The Shanghai Ratepayers Association has made public the report of the auditors which had inspected the financial records of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. The investigation was made due to the fact that the Water Company had increased rates and the Chinese community had objected that the rates were not justified.

The report of the auditors states the dividends of the company to their A shareholders have been too lucrative in the past, and in support of this statement a table is exhibited which shows that for the past 15 years the rate of dividend has averaged over ten per cent. The auditors also call attention to the fact that the Company has made two issues of bonus shares, aggregating 9754 shares, of a value of £175,080. This constituted upwards of 24 per cent of the company's A shares.

A point is also made of the fact that the shareholders of the Waterworks are also simultaneously holders of the shares of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co. The profit of this newly-formed company also added to the incomes of the shareholders. It is also mentioned that the rate of increase of working cost of the company has been much greater than the proportion of increase in the total supply of water. The auditors point out that a large proportion of this increase is accounted for under "salaries and wages" and "management."

A Letter to the Municipal Council

In a letter written by the Chinese Ratepayers Association to the Shanghai Municipal Council December 10 the Association expresses the opinion that the franchise granted by the Council to the Company is too favorable to the Company. In the franchise, the Council fixes the dividend on the Company's A shares at 9 % per annum from intra-Agreement supply, and permits the Company to issue bonus to its shareholders from the net profit of the extra-Agreement and shipping consumers' account. This bonus was 1.56 per cent. in 1928 and 1.29 per cent. in 1929; so the actual rate of dividend and bonus on the A shares was 10.56 per cent. in 1928 and 10.29 per cent. in 1929, which percentages show but a slight difference from the average rate of dividend for the ten-year period before the conclusion of the present agreement and an increase over the average rate for the five-year period before Agreement. The dividends on the Company's A shares were previously unfixed, but ever since the Agreement in which is fixed the high dividend rate of 9 per cent. came into force they have had distinct protection of the Council. That during the first half of the current year the A shares were sold at about £25 on the London market (being 25 per cent. above par) indicates clearly that the investors regard the return on Company's investment as highly remunerative.

The Ratepayers Association points out that the Company has a history of about fifty years and has practically no risk in the conduct of its business. It is most inappropriate, therefore, they feel, that the Council should have granted such a liberal franchise to a utility company which supplies a vital article for the every day consumption of the public and which enjoys the privilege of a monopoly. The Association's letter proceeds:

"Under Article 27 of the Agreement, we are aware, the Council has the right to propose an amendment. Now that the Agreement has been found to have bestowed an undue amount of generosity to the Company's shareholders at the expense of the interest of the foreign and Chinese residents of the Settlement, we request that the Council by virtue of Article 27 of the Agreement undertake to open negotiations with the Company for the purpose of amending the existing Agreement with a view to lessening the financial burden of the public by reducing the fixed dividends on the Company's A shares and by cancelling the dividends on the Company's bonus shares.

"According to Article 10 of the Agreement, the dividends on the Company's shares are cumulative, and any deficiency in any year may be made up in the following year. As the Council had an agreement with the Company that prior to June 30, 1931 the tariff of charges should remain unchanged, and as the second paragraph of Article 13 of the Agreement stipulates that the Company shall send to the Council a revised Tariff of Charges at least five months prior to any revision of water rates, the procedure through which the surcharge was proposed and sanctioned appears to us too hasty and is at variance with the article of the Agreement above mentioned.

"The Council is entrusted with the protection of the interest of the consuming public. We most earnestly request the Conection loup negotiations with the Company for amendment of the Agreement, curtailment of the Company's expenditure and cancellation of the proposed surcharge in order to live up to the public trust placed in the Council, and we further request the Council to advise the Company to collect water charges according to the old rates."

Chefoo-Taku Cable Handed Over to Chinese

The Shanghai-Chefoo-Taku cable line was officially turned over to the Chinese Government by the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company December 22, according to a report from Nanking published in the *Sin Wan Pao*. The report adds that immediately after all documents and papers connected with rendition of the cable line had been transferred, the Ministry of Communications redeemed its loan from the cable companies by paying $3,000,000 principal and interest.

Shen Fu-hai, chief operator of Chinese Telegraph Administration in Shanghai, has been appointed chief of operations of the cable line while the board of directors, it is said, will consist of Cheng Hsi-tseng, director of the Chinese telegraph office here and the directors of the Tientsin and Chefoo Chinese communication offices.

Sino-Japanese Negotiations Continue

Further sittings of the Sino-Japanese Cable Conference took place during the week at the Ministry of Communications in Nanking, relative to the restoration of the Tsingtao-Sasebo line.

Rates for the Japanese cable messages were also brought up for discussion, but no substantial agreement was reached, owing to the wide discrepancies existing in the proposals of both sides. Regarding the term of the new Agreement for the Tsingtao-Sasebo line, the Japanese delegates maintained that a term of ten years should be granted, while the Chinese representatives only were willing to promise five years.

Chinese Object to Twenty-Year Concession

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, in a statement made at Nanking December 21 on the cable negotiations pointed out that that the main points were those relating to the privilege of landing cables, the administrative control over transmission of messages, and the apportionment of earnings. In insisting upon a twenty-year concession for landing cables, the foreign Companies he said, advanced the contention that in view of the large amount of money they have invested in laying the cables, such a privilege was indispensable in order to enable them to get a reasonable margin of profit. There was no ground, however, Minister Wang said, for these fears entertained or professed by the foreign companies that the surrender of administrative control over the transmission of messages would seriously hamper their business. He said that the Chinese Government was determined to take over this control.

With regard to the apportionment of earnings, Minister Wang said that inasmuch as in all European and American countries the Government was usually given a larger percentage in the earnings the present arrangement whereby the Chinese Government was allotted a portion even less than that received by the Companies was obviously unfair.

Minister Wang added that direct radio communication between China and France would be arranged shortly. The Ministry he said has also decided to purchase new equipment for the Radio Station at Fenglinchiao, at an estimated cost of one million dollars, so that radio communication between China and Great Britain may also be inagurated at an in early date.

Special Bureau Established

Organization of a spocial International Communications Bureau to take charge of the administration of the International Radio Station at Chenju as well as various Sino-Foreign cable services has been decided upon by the Ministry of Communications. According to the draft Regulations governing the organization of the new Bureau which will be submitted to the Executive Yuan, it is to have four departments, namely, General Affairs, Accounting, Radio, and Cables. A number of engineers and technical experts will also be appointed by the Bureau to facilitate its work. It is understood that Chwang Chi-huan, Director of the Telephone and Telegraph Department of the Ministry will be appointed as concurrent Director of the new Bureau.

Republican China's Achievements

BY C. KUANGSON YOUNG

(Special European Commissioner of the Chinese Government in "Current History" for November)

THE advance of the armies commanded by Chiang Kai-shek from their Canton base in 1926 marks the beginning of Nationalist China. For four years the Nationalist party (Kuomintang) has been grappling with a task infinitely more difficult than that of the early revolutionary days after 1911. And yet, both in quantity and quality, much more has been achieved than is generally supposed.

Apart from the very poor attempts during Yuan Shih-kai's Presidency, a Chinese "Republic" based on Western democratic principles has not yet passed the stage of aspiration. This is true despite the fact that as late as 1923 a "permanent" Constitution was proclaimed and that Sun Yat-sen's aim was republicanism and democracy. The unsuccessful trial of a system entirely foreign to Chinese political conditions and ideas, during and after Yuan Shih-kai's dictatorship convinced even the the revolutionary leaders themselves that between a paternal monarchy and a democratic republic there existed a gap which must be bridged. Between the two schemes of political order there had to be a period of transition, and of tutelage in this case, by the Nationalist party before constitutionalism could be possible. The military conquest of the country by the Nationalists, therefore, has been immediately followed by a government of and through a party similar to the Communist regime in Russia and the Fascist State in Italy.

Though the early association of the Kuomintang with Russian and Chinese Communists has left it with structural remnants that indicate a Moscow origin, nothing remains of communistic conceptions or even sympathies. These structural remnants—the committee system and the party dictatorship—though unable to claim Chinese nativity, serve surprisingly well China's present needs. The organic law promulgated on October 4, 1928 is the basic law for the organization of the National Government, but is far from being a Constitution, and makes no pretense of establishing either republicanism or democracy or civil liberties. The organic law is simply the formal pronouncement of the existence of Kuomintangism and "partyocracy." The source of power resides in the Kuomintang and the Kuomintang rests on the revolution. The party is the tutor, the guardian and the supervisor of the government and the people. Actually the sovereignity of China is in the hands of over half a million officially registered members of the Kuomintang. One-tenth of the membership is of Chinese abroad; about two-fifths in the army, and the remaining half among the civilian population throughout China. A great number, if not a majority, of the latter come from the educated groups. The educated youth of the country is therefore still enormously influential in China's domestic and foreign politics. The members of the Kuomintang elect the delegates to the party congresses which, in turn, elect the Central Executive Committee, the supreme power in the Kuomintang and over the government. Moreover, the party being sovereign, its members and branches, wherever they are, consider themselves entrusted with the responsibility of exercising the task of supervision over the government servants.

The Central Executive Committee

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang resembles the directorate of a gigantic trust. It formulates the main policies and sanctions accomplished facts. The execution of government duties devolves upon another organism, with many members of the directorate occupying the key position. The organic law stipulates that the National Government shall exercise all the governing powers of China. Anticipating the constitutional period, the government is composed of five branches—executive, legislative, judicial, examination and control. The latter two are modern adaptations of old Chinese institutions. The supreme government council is the State Council, headed by the President of the National Government, consisting of from twelve to sixteen councilors, from among whom the presidents and vice presidents of the five governmental branches, the Yuans, are appointed. The executive Yuan may be said to remotely resemble the Cabinet, with the president of the Yuan exercising the functions of a Premier. However, this Chinese Cabinet takes no corporate action; it does not accept or resign office en bloc. The Nationalist Premier is responsible neither to the legislative body nor to the chief executive but to the National Government as a whole. Theoretically, the Ministers are appointed and removed by the government at the instance of the Yuan president, but actually the government itself takes no active part.

During the first four years of the Kuomintang regime the main struggle has been for the unifying and centralizing aims of the Nationalists. Beginning in 1926 they eliminated Wu Pei-fu, disposed of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, and rolled back the Manchurian armies of Chang Tso-lin, thus clearing the field of all who were opposed to the Kuomintang. During 1928 there was nothing to mar the Nationalist success, both internally and externally. "Peking" was occupied. The three eastern provinces eventually hoisted the blue-white-red flag. China was unified. By the end of the year the foreign powers had signed twelve treaties with the Chinese Government, thus not only according it international recognition but relinquishing the economic hold they had had on China for almost a century.

With the opening of 1929 war clouds began to gather over Central China. The breaking up of the Kuangsi clique, however, did not mean the termination of strife. Trouble was also brewing in the northwest. Feng Yu-hsiang, commanding the Kuominchun, dissatisfied with Nanking, wavered between going abroad and openly revolting. His subordinates in October and November unsuccessfully encountered the government military punitive expedition. The worst storm broke in the Spring of 1930, when the northern coalition was formed. The coalition included not only the Kuominchun commander and "Governor," Yen Hsi-shan, but also the Kuomintang Left Wing, led by Wang Ching-wei.

Piercing through the veil of propaganda cleverly spread for both domestic and foreign consumption by all those who have risen in arms against the Nationalist Government—the Kuangsi clique, the northwest and the northern coalition—as well as that circulated by the National Government, we see that the real cause of the conflict is on the centralization program of the National Government. This is not a program for the absorption of powers that properly and logically belong to the provinces and local communities, but for the centralization of all powers which are legitimately those of any government that is in name as well as in fact central and national—powers which during the decade after Yuan Shih-kai's death were usurped by the regional satraps, especially in regard to the control of financial and military affairs.

Centralization Necessary

The centralization program is undoubtedly an absolutely necessity in the creation of a national government. That the government has on its side both legal and moral right is indicated by the fact that no attempt has been made to refute its arguments. At the disbandment conferences of 1929, before the new outbreak of civil strife, not one of the regional leaders who subsequently flouted the authority of the National Government voiced the slightest protest against the momentous resolutions for disbandment and centralized control of national military and financial affairs. It is a disheartening blow to many well-wishers of China that these resolutions, designed to strengthen, nationalize and unify China, should have become the cause of disunion. The resolutions of the disbandment conferences provided first of all for the disbandment of surplus soldiers, limiting the whole national army to sixty-five divisions, to be under the direct control of the government. Secondly, the finances of the various military groups were also to come directly under the control of the National Government, with the expenses of the army reduced to 41 per cent of the total national revenue. Lastly, plans and programs were to be drawn up for the employment of the discharged soldiery. The various revolts that have taken place have been against the execution of these resolutions.

That Communist influences are factors in the situation is undeniable. The trail between Canton and Moscow was blazed by Sun Yat-sen himself, for it was the only one that presented no great obstacles. Had he realized the consequences of replying on Communist

aid in Central and Southern China he might have sought assistance elsewhere to achieve his aims.

The purification movement of the Kuomintang after the expulsion of Borodin and the Russian and Chinese Communists from Chia did not purify the country at large. The party may have been purged, but the nation was not. Apart from comparatively insignificant disturbances there have been two major Communist uprisings during the last four years—one in Canton in December, 1927, the other, the sacking of the great Central China city of Changsha in July, 1930. Add to these episodes the Nanking incident in March, 1927, when the Kuomintang Communists and the moderates were struggling for power, and the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy for the settlement of which a Chinese delegation is still kept waiting in Moscow. The losses at Canton and Changsha and on the Chinese-Siberian frontier will probably never be known in their full extent. The Nanking damages, as liquidated by the Nationalist Government through the mixed claims commissions, amount to about $10,00,000.

In playing with the Red fire Nationalist China has more than once burned its fingers. The question whether the Chinese Communists are really believers in communism and sovietism as expounded by their Russian comrades is besides the question. Their rallying under the Red banner, their source of inspiration, direction and, perhaps, funds in Moscow, and their destructive and terrorist activities constitute a menace not only to the National Government but to all law and order; they threaten the rights and interests both of the Chinese and of the foreigners in China. And yet the asylum afforded by the foreign treaty ports in China to Soviet agents within their respective jurisdictions continues to permit of the existence of extensive underground organizations that are fomenting trouble in Central and South China.

The Left Wing's Program

Whether the expelled Left Wing of the Kuomintang (also called the Reorganizationists), led by Wang Ching-wei, and now in alliance with the Northern Coalition, are Communists or even inclined to communism may be open to doubt. The essential planks of their platform are the convocation of a people's conference; recognition of other political parties, so long as their activities are not subversive of the social order or the form of government; encouragement of mass movements with a view to the early realization of local self-government; a free press; local branches of the Kuomintang to act merely as guides and supervisors in government and politics; party government to be government by party principles but not by all party members; a balance between centralization and decentralization of power; the selection of Yen Hsi-shan as chairman of a new national government; the Left Wing to devote themselves to the reorganization of the Kuomintang.

The choice before the Chinese people is between the National Goevrnment under Kuomintang moderate leadership that has had a good measure of success in establishing order and reconstructing the country during the last few years and a new government under the joint control of the expelled Kuomintang Left Wing elements and regional militarists who have not yet made any concrete contribution to the revolutionary cause or to the Chinese Nation except a somewhat different version of the Kuomintang program under the influence of decentralizing forces.

For the first time since the 1911 revolution, the government and its opponents see the futility of trying to maintain power by military force. When the Nationalist forces pushed forward toward the Yangtse Valley the armies of the regional leaders crumbled one after another at the first touch, not because of the Kuomintang's military superiority, but because of its moral prestige which had become imposed upon the middle and lower strata of the masses through publicity. If the Nationalist China after four years has not built up anything else, it has at least imbued the mind of the people, more so in the South perhaps than in the North, with the idea that the Kuomintang is their one hope of salvation from domestic chaos as well as foreign domination.

Whatever the misfortunes and the failures may have been, even in the darkest hours, Nanking in particular and China as a whole have shown optimism and confidence, and it has been the impatience and despondence of the foreign traders and interests that have given the foreign powers their pessimistic view of the situation. Though many believe that the greatest successes of the National Government have been gained in the field of international relations, the Nationalists themselves regard the estblishment of tariff autonomy as only the prelude to treaty revision. The greatest achievement of the Kuomintang so far has been its ability to carry on the same government, with minor changes of personnel, throughout a period of discouraging circumstances. For almost three years practically the same Ministers of State have held their respective offices, and their record of reconstruction would be better appreciated if it had not been obscured by newspaper stories of communism, banditry, famine, kidnapping and civil war.

Faced, as it was in 1927, with foreign obligations totaling over $2,000,000,000, and a domestic debt of about $200,000,000, the financial rehabilitation of the country was a herculean task. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that practically all available current revenues were earmarked for the service of loans; that after June, 1928, although the government had to undertake the responsibilties of the entire country, it had at its actual disposal, for a considerable period during the fiscal year, the revenues of only five provinces, excepting the maritime customs, and that subsequently several major military campaigns had to be prosecuted in order to prevent the country from slipping back into regionalism. Directly after the fall of "Peking" a national financial conference drew up proposals which in August were adopted by the National Government as the basis of its fiscal program. Its chief points were:

1. Improvement of national credit by continued payment of the secured domestic and foreign loans of previous Peking administrations, and consolidation of the unsecured loans after investigation by a Loan Readjustment Commission;

2. Improvement of taxation by the preparation of a new national tariff schedule to go into effect Jan. 1, 1929, and by the institution of a national consumption tax whose proceeds were to be remitted to the provinces by the Minister of Finance in return for the abolition of all internal transit taxes (likin) before the end of December;

3. Adoption of a national budget, unification of finances and limitation of the army to 50,000 men, with an annual military expenditure of $192,000,000;

4. Establishment of a sound banking system and reform of the curreny.

By the Summer of 1929 the Nanking Government was almost able to balance its budget without resorting to borrowing for current expenditure, and "for the first time in almost twenty years to break the vicious circle of living on loans secured on current revenues, which inexorably leads to more and more loans in the future." This partial success, however, has since been at least partially nullified by the revival of civil war.

The Sources of Revenue

Since May, 1927, the Nationalists have incurred domestic obligations exceeding $300,000,000. In handling these loans the National Government has won the confidence of the public. Not a cent of the principal or interest of these domestic issues has been defaulted in spite of the adverse financial conditions created by the civil war. The latest report from Nanking (Aug. 30, 1930) states that, in view of the refusal of the Northern coalition to release funds from the Tientsin customs, recently seized through Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), the Ministry of Finance has remitted the necessary funds for the service on the 2½ per cent customs surtax bonds.

A significant announcement of Sept. 1 from Shanghai states that the Chinese customs have met the foreign and domestic obligations by the payment of 3,870,000 taels. During last year the Nanking Government was also able to meet the regular payments falling due on the salt loans, which had been in arrears. On Sept. 18, 1929, the Finance Minister announced that the arrears on the Anglo-French Loan (1908), the Hukuang Railway Loan (1911), and the Crisp Loan (1912) would be made up in accordance with a definte schedule of payments.

The Finance Minister was responsible for the statement that from June to November, 1928, 45 per cent of the total government receipts came from loans and bond flotations. In the absence of authentic statements probably this is the approximate percentage of other periods. During the fiscal year of July, 1928, to June, 1929, nearly 50 per cent of the disbursement was for military establishments and over 30 per cent for debt service and indemnity. The road leading from this state of affairs to financial soundness and solvency seems necessarily a long

one. Nevertheless, toward the end of 1929, the government was on the road. Furthermore, for a country as vast as China, with great potential wealth and man power, the expenditure of not quite $450,000,000 a year on its civil administration and military operations is not a problem beyond solution.

The newly created Ministry of Railways before the Yen-Feng rebellion had, after one year's labors, brought back systematic and profitable operation to a neglected, abused and deteriorating railway system. A program has been adopted for the spending of $150,000,000 on the extension and completion of the Lunghai and Hukuang Railways, respectively, during the years of 1932-34.

Contracts with American and German interests for the development of civil aviation are of the greatest interest and importance not only because of their relation to the reconstruction activities of the National Government and their value in linking together a country that so far has only 7,000 miles of railways, but because of their significance in international politics. China has demonstrated her sincerity in cooperating with foreign interests in the development of what should have been purely Chinese enterprises, provided the cooperation in no way encroaches upon China's sovereignty; China has dispelled the misapprehension abroad that the revision of those parts of the unequal treaties relating to foreign rights of inland and coastal navigation would mean virtual confiscation or termiation of foreign vested shipping interests in the country.

In the fields of agriculture and of industry comprehensive programs for improvement, development and rural and labor welfare have been formulated. Cooperative societies, the universities and the government have been assisting to provide easier rural credits and improved marketing conditions. Laws relating to trademarks, factories, labor unions, chambers of commerce, business firms and the arbitration of industrial disputes have been either promulgated or formulated. In health work the National Government has been cooperating with the League of Nations. Mass educational activities have been quietly fighting illiteracy. In the midst of discouraging circumstances China's foreign trade increased in 1929 by $200,000,000 over that of 1927. The criminal code, the general principles of the civil code, the law of obligations and the law of things (property) have been promulgated. By September, 1929, there were 343 modern courts in operation and 7 modern prisons with accommodation for 32,550 persons.

The End of the Status Quo

Above all, the National Government has been able to suppress the blind, irrational, destructive and Communist-inspired anti-foreign and anti-Christian movements which reached their culmination in the Nanking incident of 1927. In their stead the people at large, through Kuomintang organized and educative publicity, have been given a sane groundwork of reasons for China's claims and rights to international equality. The movement has since become rational pro-Chinese nationalism; in the field of religion it has assumed the attitude of anti-superstition and religious freedom. It is no longer desired to discriminate against the foreigner and the Christian but to put both the foreigner and the Christian on an entirely equal footing with the Chinese and the "heathen," be he Confucian, Buddhist or Mohammedan. Finally, the Nationalists have succeeded in creating in the minds of 400,000,000 people the central idea of a patron saint of the revolution and the unifying symbol of the Chiese nation—the Kuomintang.

Nationalism in China teaches no doctrine of national superiority, but only national self-preservation. Upon this priciple is built Nationalist foreign policy.

The Shanghai affair of 1925 and its consequences shook the very foundations on which the structure of unequal treaties and unequal treatment had been erected. The firm, uncompromising and growing nationalist sentiment brought home for the first time to the foreign powers and their nationals living in China the fact that the status quo could be no longer maintained. The Chamberlain memorandum gracefully led the diehards through the exit and opened the way to a changed attitude and policy, thus breaking ground for the Chen-O'Malley agreement for the retrocession of Hankow. The MacMurray-Soong Treaty of 1928 was the beginning of the end of the monstrous system which denied China tariff autonomy. By January, 1929, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister of the National Government, was in a position to state that tariff autonomy for China was no longer an ideal but a fact; and that extraterritoriality would be the major problem of the year, setting Jan. 1, 1930, as the final date for its abolition.

Extraterritoriality, concessions and settlements may protect effectively the limited local foreign interests in China and a decreasing trade between Great Britain and China. They will never in any way assist in promoting the wider interests and commerce that are only consequent upon their abandonment. The retrocession of the British concessions at Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang, of the leased territory of Weiheiwei, of the Belgian concession at Tientsin, the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court, the negotiations for the termination of the contracts between China and the foreign cable companies, the increase of Chinese members on the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement, and, above all, the conditional agreement of five powers to relinquish extraterritoriality and the conclusion of equal and reciprocal commercial treaties by China with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Egypt and other countries—these events point to the same direction in which the international political current is drifting. The questions of leased territories, concessions, settlements and extraterritoriality are bound to be settled. During the last century it was a scramble for concessions. Since the World War it has been a scramble for retrocessions. The time has passed when the dream of the West was a partitioned China; now, the hope of the West is a united and prosperous China. In making a united and prosperous China, the great powers have no less serious responsibilities for their action or inaction may swing either in one way or the other Chinese reaction toward their own government. In times such as these when the government was threatened from the North, foreign action or inaction may influence the civil war.

In the minds of most Chinese and many foreigners, the maintaining of certain foreign legation in the North and the refusal of the British Government to prevent Lenox Simpson from taking part in China's civil war are two of the regrettable factors. The sale of considerable amounts of oil and gasoline to the Northern militarists by American interests and of munitions and airplanes by others is nothing less than attempting to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. It has been said by foreign students of Chinese affairs that the cause for the prevention of China's recurrent civil wars may be enhanced if the foreign powers should be slow and careful in according recognition to a Chinese Government and, having done so, they should at once quit fence riding.

It has also been remarked that should China adopt and enforce conscription, dispensing with the medieval mercenary system, public opinion would be such as to make meaningless domestic strife impossible. Finally the theory is advanced that the abolition of extraterritoriality, leased territories, concessions and settlements, thus leaving Chinese business and banking interests also at the mercy of civil war, would eventually create such a formidable reaction against civil disturbances that it would be impossible for the militarists to secure any financial support for their adventures.

Notable Meeting of Shanghai Tiffin Club in New York

John Van Antwerp MacMurray, former American Minister to China, was the guest of honor and speaker at a meeting of the Shanghai Tiffin Club in New York City on Nov. 20. Those at the speaker's table included the following former American residents of China: George R. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Douty, Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, John B. Chevalier and S. S. Young, Chinese Consul-General in New York. C. P. Murray, Jr., formerly connected with the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, was also present at the luncheon.

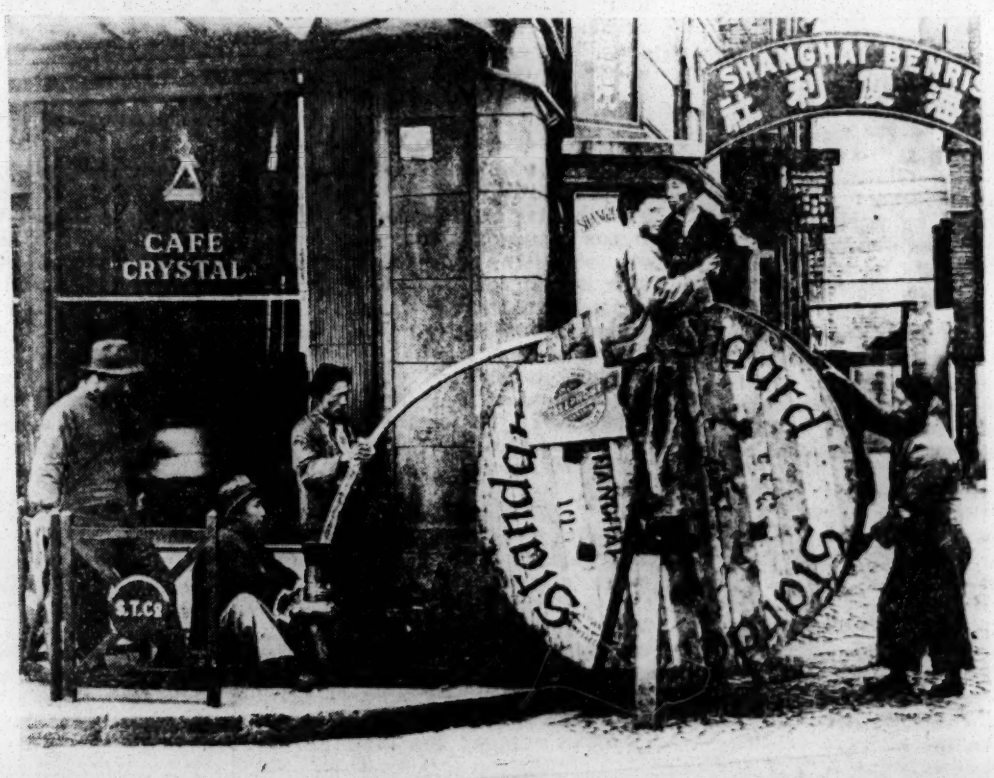
Mrs. Kao Ying Seeks Her Liberty

Mrs. Kao Ying, who with her husband is serving a prison sentence in Nanking, for her connection with opium smuggling into San Francisco more than a year ago, submitted a plea to the High Court some time ago for her temporary release on the ground of ill health. The Court decided that she could be released temporarily upon presentation of $10,000 cash guaranty and three shop securities. Mrs. Kao was unable to secure such a bond, but now, her younger sister has submitted another plea requesting the Court to reduce the cash guaranty. She says she will be willing to put up the cash if the amount of security is reduced.

I. T. & T. Planning Tls. 22,000,000 Expenditure Here Before End of 1932

OUTSTANDING among the far-reaching changes now taking place within Shanghai's industrial and commercial circles is the rehabilitation and expansion program being executed by Shanghai Telephone Company. Taking control of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company last August, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation entered the local field as telephone operators by forming a new company to direct the affairs of the local system and immediately launched a two year program of construction and expansion which is, according to officials of the international company, destined to give Shanghai its long-sought automatic telephone service on a scale of efficiency heretofore not enjoyed by Shanghai telephone users.

Shanghai Telephone Company is a unit of the world-wide I.T. and T. system which controls as part of its work more than 700,000 telephone lines. Behind the local company are the resources of the parent company and it is under the direction of the latter corporation that the local system is being expanded and made over to suit the needs of the local community. The sale of the Shanghai Mutual to the I.T. and T. was a result of an investigation made last year under the direction of the Shanghai Municipal authorities in an effort to determine what steps were necessary to providing a larger and more efficient service to meet communications demands which were then greater than the Shanghai Mutual could meet. By a vote of the Shanghai Mutual stockholders that company was sold to the I. T. and T. which paid or took over liabilities to the approximate amount of ten million taels and gave an express undertaking to the Council that is would within two years convert the entire system to automatic working and build a telephone system here sufficient to meet public demands. The I. T. and T. agreed to complete by the end of the summer of 1932 a sweeping expansion which is costing that company twelve million taels in addition to the purchase price of the old company. This reconstruction is now under way and bids fair when completed to comprise one of the major industrial developments to have taken place in Shanghai within recent years.



A street scene which is rapidly becoming familiar to Shanghai residents—Chinese laborers employed in laying miles and miles of new cable under the streets of the city for the Shanghai Telephone Company.

The rebuilding as being carried on by the new owners concerns every department of the local system. The Shanghai Mutual at the time it was sold had a capacity for about 30,000 subscribers lines using a system consisting of partly manual and partly automatic equipment, the indoor facilities being housed in five exchanges distributed throughout the International Settlement and the French Concession. The system as it existed then was unable to meet the constantly growing demand for additional individual lines nor was the efficiency of operation of a sufficiently high order to satisfy the expectations of the public.

Much Progress Made

The I. T. and T. in purchasing the Shanghai property indicated its belief that it could provide the larger and more efficient system necessary to Shanghai. It offered to place behind the local company which it planned to form the unreserved resources of finance and telephone research to make possible an improved system here. Immediately that it took over here the I. T. and T. lost little time in getting under way with its agreed two year program. While this period is yet less than one-fifth completed the progress made thus far seems to indicate that the two year program will be completed as originally outlined by the new owners.

The I. T. and T. is seeking to build here an automatic system of an immediate capacity of 125,000 subscribers lines. This system will require eight automatic exchange buildings and have in addition, facilities for further expansion. Further, there will be required many miles of additional new cables to carry the additional lines underground through the streets of Shanghai. These cables are now being laid, while at the same time installation of the indoor automatic equipment is going forward simultaneously as rapidly as the construction of the new exchange buildings permit. The entire program is being carried out in accordance with a highly coordinated central plan which is destined to bring all construction within the several departments to a fruition at the same time, thereby bringing into being at the end of the summer of 1932 a new system virtually complete in all respects.

Shanghai Telephone Company in carrying out its plan of building is seeking to work for the greatest common good of the subscribers as a whole. The desired marked improvement, according to those in charge, will come principally when the entire system has been rebuilt and expanded. At that time the Shanghai public expects to find itself in a position to enjoy the greater efficiency of a virtually new system, built in accordance with the world's most efficient and modern methods of telephone construtions and operation.

Although the I. T. and T. is dealing with the Shanghai problem as a unit it maintains that at the same time it has not forgotten the interests of the individual subscriber who seeks at the moment satisfactory service. In this regard the new owners say they are maintaining the best service possible under the handicaps of widespread redistribution and expansion and even achieving improvements from day to day which are being made effective as they become available.

Over and above the twenty-two million taels the I. T. and T. is spending to acquire the old company and rebuild it within two years the parent company is looking still further into the future. It foresees still greater demands here for additional telephones and improved service. To meet these it is planning to spend almost yearly after

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Ex-Consul Price Outlines Plan for Helping China!

BY A. M. GUPTILL

"WE are faced with the alternative of choosing between helping China to-day or intervening in China to-morrow. I believe that intervention in China by any one, or a group of foreign powers would be at least highly dangerous, if not destructive."

With these words, former Consul Ernest B. Price, until recently American Consul at Nanking, reached the climax of his address before the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations on September 12, at Los Angeles, whence the senators had travelled from Washington in order to get into closer touch with organizations and individuals competent to give them adequate first hand information upon the broad subject of "What Ails the China Trade?" and at the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Price was the recipient of the congratulations of Senator Pittman who said, "This is the clearest and most comprehensive statement that has been made to this committee"

Mr. Price, prior to his resignation from the American Consular service had distinguished himself as a thorough student, not only of the Chinese language and of Chinese customs, but of the Chinese people for whom he had always the profoundest sympathy, untinged by the illusions of sentimentalism.

Out of the service, it has been his good fortune to be able to place directly with the legislative branch of the American Government, information at his disposal which during the years of his service as an official was jealously guarded by an inexplicable State Department from the public gaze, information of the sort which should have been given the widest publicity in the interests of a better understanding on the part of the American public of the needs of China and in the interests of increased friendship between the two countries. When the Senate sub-committee came to Los Angeles, it was natural, therefore, that among the first to be called before that body to furnish first-hand information should be Consul Price.

Mr. Price's Plan

Having first drawn for the senators a picture of the China he had known over a period of 16 years, Mr. Price said, "Gentlemen, as I look back upon China, and I have seen it in famine, in pestilence, in civil war, I see a country in which a very large percentage of the population of the world has reached a point of almost unendurable misery. I have my own ideas in regard to the conditions which favor the introduction of harmonization into the country. As I see it, there are only two valid reasons for any people to desire a change from one political or economic theory and practice to another. One is an intelligent belief that the new theory is better than the old and the other the feeling that the existence of conditions are so intolerable under the old system that anything is preferable to a continuance.

'As I said, I see 400,000,000 people reaching apoint almost beyond physical endurance. To my mind it is specious to say that the Chinese have always been on the verge of starvation. It is true that in their long history the people of China have been galvanized suddenly, almost inexplicably into concerted action against their rulers. Chinese history translated describes that situation in these words: "The dynasty exhausted the mandate of Heaven." Chinese history is much older than ours. Chinese character is probably very little different. I forsee in the situation developing in China to-day the possibility that a great mass of people of this group may be again galvanized into taking inexplicable common action. I feel that not only have we the need, perhaps the necessity, of attempting to protect our trade and advance it with China, but we are faced, I think, and I will leave it to you, with the alternative of choosing between helping China to-day or intervening in China to-morrow."

At this point in his remarks, Mr. Price produced from his brief-case a document summarizing his ideas of what can be done to extend to China the friendly asistance it so badly needs and at the request of the senators he read it.

In brief, the plan outlined by Mr. Price presupposes that the Chinese people as a whole are peace loving and easily governed, that given suitable conditions, they have capacity for self-government, that such suitable conditions consist chiefly in freedom from personal fear and in the existence of peace and order in the land, that these conditions are dependent upon the means of removing fear and disorder from the land, these being caused by the presence of huge bodies of armed men, some 2,500,000 of them all told.

As essentials to any friendly aid, Mr. Price postulates that a guarantee must be given that China's sovereignty will not be impaired, all rights and functions of government must be reserved to China, her armed forces must at one and the same time be reduced and improved, in other words, the feudal army system embracing two and a half millions of regular and bandit troops must give way to an adequate, highly trained and will equipped force under the direct control of the Central Government.

The preliminary step should, in Mr. Prices's opinion, be another Washington Conference, to be called immediately, of the powers interested in assisting the Chinese people to a better position, economically and politically, probably the United States, Britain, Japan and France.

In general terms, his plan provides for a foreign loan to China, the proceeds of which can be used, as needed, and subject to conditions to be set forth in the loan agreement, for three specific purposes only—disbandment of armed forces; repatriation or reemployment of men disbanded, including the carrying out of public works employing disbanded men; and the creation and temporary maintenance of a national army and a provincial constabulary.

The amount suggested of a loan adequate to carry out this program is Gold $100,000,000, the lenders to be preferably a group of foreign governments, the borrower the Government of China.

One of the virtues claimed for the pen is that, as the lenders will be governments, no physical security whatever need be placed with or under the control of the lenders. The whole responsibility for carrying out the terms of the agreement will thus be put squarely up to the Chinese themselves. The whole substance of sovereignty in a nation is encompassed within the idea of the recognition of that nation's government by other governments. While leaving China untrammelled by economic and political strictures, such as are involved in control of physical resources or agencies, the other powers would be serving notice on China that their continued recognition of her is implicit in the loan agreement.

As conditions to the granting of the loan and the making of the agreement, the Chinese Government should be asked to agree that a complete armistice on all war fronts be declared immediately, that a conference be called of all military and civil leaders, representing all factions, granting amnesty to all political offenders and guaranteeing them equal right of representation in the deliberations of the conference, and this conference to choose a government representative of all factions and sections of the country. Furthermore, following the formation of such a government, the government so formed should appoint a commission with full powers to negotiate with the powers concerned and to undertake and carry out any agreement made and duly ratified as provided by China's own administrative machinery.

A Loan Commission

The only stipulation in the plan calling for a semblance of interference with China's complete control of the funds so provided is that the creation of a loan commission to consist of five foreigners and four Chinese shall have full power to select depositories for loan funds, to make advances to subordinate boards for which it shall select personnel.

These boards consist of a board for the employment of disbanded troops, a public works advisory board, an army advisory board and a constabulary advisory board, this latter perhaps being the most important as it is a part of the scheme suggested to create a national constabulary under provincial staffs to augment the local police and to take over the work of keeping down banditry and generally preserving law and order throughout the rural districts along much the same lines as are followed by the Canadian Mounted Police and the several state constabularies in the United States.

Again to quote its author, "the conclusions are obvious; The plan seeks to relieve China of its incubus of militarism in the mass; to build up for China a standing army for the nation and a police force for the provinces; and to assist in the process of rehabilitation of large masses of men into the normal civilian and economically productive life of the nation.

"The effect of the carrying out of such a plan on the economic health of the country is of course, problematical,

(Continued on page 156)

National China Re-Establishes Relations With the Kingdom of Nepal!

BY DANIEL J. LEE

NEPAL, small independent kingdom of the Far East, being situated to the south of Tibet and north of India, bears a close relation with China, relations too vital to be overlooked. Nevertheless, owing to the kaleidoscopic changes of the political situation in China isnce the establishment of the Republic and followed by the non-existence of a responsible government, the relations between Nepal and China have been entirely cut off, if not officially severed. The National Government, with a view of renewing the relations with the Government of Nepal, during May this year, sent Pa Ve Sun, Councillor of the Committee of Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs on a friendly mission to Kathmandu, the Capital of Nepal. Mr. Pa together with Daniel J. Lee, who served the mission in the capacity of English Secretary, returned to Nanking recently from Nepal after spending almost half a year abroad. The following will suffice to show what modern Nepal is like today as well as her present tendencies in the politics of the Far East.

This is a picture of His Highness, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Bhim Sham Shere Jang Bahadur Rana, who has arranged for the establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the National Government of China.

Relations of the Past

A story can not be better narrated than to start at the very beginning; that is to say, the relations between Nepal and China can not be understood unless we have some knowledge of the past.

The relations between these two countries began during the reign of K'ienlung in the year 1792 after a war between Nepal and China. The cause of the war was this: The Chinese Emperor's delegate was received with discourtesy, and his messages proudly rejected. K'ienlung, being too proud to withstand this insult, immediately despatched a large army which defeated the Nepalese. A Peace treaty was signed. According to the terms of the treaty a periodic mission bearing conventional presents should leave Nepal for Peking every fifth year. Furthermore, the Chinese Government demanded a recognition of Chinese Suzerainty. From this time on the relations between Nepal and China continued very friendly, the last mission being in 1908.

Nepal and China from 1908 Onward

The break-off in relations between Nepal and China since the Republic has been due to the non-existence of a responsible government. But, there have been other reasons, too. As the religion (Hinduism) of Nepal forbids the Nepalese to cross the ocean due to the belief that they can not cross the ocean without losing their caste, the mission sent by Nepal to China had to take the route of Thibet. This was, however, accompanied by hardship and even by the intentional ill-treatment by the Thibetans during its passage through Thibet. During one of our interviews with His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal, he said, "Thibet has blocked our way to China". Thus, Thibet is largely responsible for the breaking of relations between Nepal and China.

Nepal Today—Its Government

To begin with, Nepal is an absolute monarchy But this monarchy claims to be "of the people and for the people." At least the history of Nepal tells us so. In quite a number of cases, the Prime Ministers were ousted and exiled to India and some even died an unnatural death either due to their incapabilities for the post or due to the unsatisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties. Therefore, it is only a good and capable Prime Minister who can hold the post without attack. The people seem satisfied with their Government in every respect. One hardly hears any complaints among the people against their Government. The king is a figure head while the Prime Minister is the real Government. The first and the greatest Prime Minister of Nepal who began to excercise power was Jang Bahadur who, since 1846, was recognized as the Supreme Head of the Nepal Government. "From this time" says Dr. Wright showing the extent of Jang Bahadur's autocracy, "Jang Bahadur has been undisputed ruler of the country. The old king is really a prisoner in the palace. The present king is kept under the strictest surveillance and not allowed to excercise any power whatever. The heir apparent is also kept in a state of obscurity, being never permitted to take a part in any public business or even to appear at the Darbar, to which the British Resident is invited. In fact one may live for years in Nepal without either seeing or hearing of the king." The Government of Nepal today is exactly what it was during the time of Jang Bahadur. When we first reached Kathmandu, we called on the Prime Minister only. Though we had the pleasure of seeing His Majesty the king on the occasion of a Nepalese festival, at which the king is bound to be present to preside at the ceremony, at was quite an accident. Had there been no festival, we could never have seen him. The king looks about five and twenty and unusually pale. That his paleness plainly shows his secluded life is unquestionable.

Civilization

It is little exaggeration to say that the people of Nepal appear to be the happiest people in the world. They enjoy both the eastern as well at the western civilizations. What social evils such as gambling, drinking etc., which are prevalent and unavoidable in other societies of the world, are unknown in the society of Nepal. As far as material

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civilization is concerned, they have canals, rail and ropeways, hospitals and other public buildings, bridges, waterworks, electrical installation, tube wells and other municipal undertakings. Percival Landon, a writer on Nepal says in the preface of his book entitled "Nepal," "Nepal remains, at the beginning of the second quarter of the twentieth century, an independent kingdom, full of antiquities and relics of the past, dowered with wealth from mine and forestry, peopled from both the northern and the southern civilizations of Asia, remains, too, the last survival of those Indian communities who stood for civilization, learning, and culture when Europe was still in the darkest period of its history. She alone among Asiatic Powers has never suffered either the galling triumph of the Moslem or the political and the commercial results of the Christian expansion."

"It is not impossible that Nepal may be called upon to control the destinies of India", says Mr. Landon. How far the truth of this statement goes is another question. Nevertheless, the delicacy and the importance of her position in the Far East, especially in her relations with China and India, is paramount. Nepal has had 300.000 troops scattered all over India at the disposal of the Indian Government for the maintenance of the British interest in India. The Indian Government, in order to cultivate friendship and to promote good-will with the Government of Nepal, presents to Nepal one hundred thousand Rupees to be paid in perpetuity annually unconditionally provided the friendly relations between these two countries are maintained. That the possitions of Nepal in the politics of the Far East is becoming more important day by day is indubitable.

Interviews with the Prime Minister

After presenting to his highness the Prime Minister of Nepal our credentials, we had several interviews with him. Our interviews were brief except one which lasted more than three quarters of an hour. During this interview, we talked very freely, ranging on many subjects, both political and social. Among those who were present were His Honor General Hira Shere, the second son of the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Secretary of the Government of Nepal. All of them spoke English fluently. Sometimes the Prime Minister spoke Nepalese while the Foreign Secretary did the interpretation. The Prime Minister is a little over sixty years of age. Though an old man, he looks so energetic and healthy that he seems to be in the prime of life. He talks so scholarly and frankly that our admiration of such a great personality was beyond the power of my pen to describe. His scholarly appearance when dressed in civilian attire, however, seemed to transform him into quite another man when dressed in military uniform.

Stay in Kathmandu

We stayed in Kathmandu for almost six weeks. The Prime Minister bestowed upon us every courtesy and generosity and ministered to our comfort and convenience. In leaving Nepal we carried away the most pleasent memories of our visit.

We sincerely acknowledged the invaluable assistance of the Chinese Consul-General for India, C. F. Leo, who aided us greatly and thus was largely the cause of the success of our mission.

The following is a list of presents presented by His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal to His Excellency the president of China, Chiang Kai-shek:

One tiger skin
One pair of rhino horns
One ivory carved box
Two pairs of Nepalese National weapons
One set of Nepalese coins (silver, gold and copper)
One carved picture frame made of wood
One crystal Buddha
" " elephant
A pair of brass lions
One brass Buddha
Two suits of Nepalese dress
Two pieces of Nepalese golden brocade
A pair of ivory spoons
One wooden carved box
One ivory knife
A pair of ivory spoons
An album with Nepalese views.

Nanking December 20, 1930

Foreign Trade Missions to China—a Chinese Reaction

BY WANG AI-TSIANG

CHINA has recently been visited by a string of trade missions from foreign countries. They came like swarms of bees. Indeed, like bees they came to find how their trade is flowering in the garden market of China. The German Industrial Mission was the first to come. Then came the British Economic Mission to the Far East, and recently the Canadian Trade Mission arrived. Other countries like Japan, Australia, Sweden and Cuba, not forgetting France, Soviet Russia, and the United States are all planning to send trade missions to China. The visits of these missions were supposedly made for the investigation of trade conditions, prompted by such high-sounding ideals as friendliness, goodwill, and the hope of mutual benefit. But the real truth is, these missions have been made by different countries to study the market of their goods in China, to see what they can sell, in short, to find out in what way they can do profitable business or devise means to relieve the business depression that is in China and in their own countries. At a time when national unification has just been restored, and when China is just beginning to develop her home industries or continue those industries that have been interrupted by the war, these visits of foreign trade missions, so pregnant with possibilities and consequences, demand one's closest attention. A general survey of these trade missions may be useful.

1. GREAT BRITAIN

The Economic Mission to the Far East was formed under the joint auspices of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations and the Department of Foreign Trade of the British Government. In view of business depression, the cotton merchants of Lancashire decided to approach the Government in the matter of sending an investigating mission to China. It happened that the British Government, too, was contemplating upon the same thing. So a mission headed by Sir Ernest Thompson was sent to China on September 19, 1930. The members of the mission, representing especially England's cotton interests, were a distinguished group of business men, seventeen in number, whose names we need not mention here in detail.

The object of this mission, acording to the London Times, was to investigate the economic conditions between China and Japan, with a view to increasing British trade in the Far East, especially the cotton market in China. It has been announced by the Mission that part of its investigation would be a careful inquiry in Japan to see by what means the Japanese have succeeded so well in the Far Eastern market. But that was merely a friendly gesture on the part of Britain to Japan, a friendly return call it would seem; for the Japanese sent a trade mision to England in 1922. The real enquiry was not intended to be in Japan. It was intended to be in China, and the visit to Japan was merely a matter of beating about the bush, an act to divert one's attention from the obvious. It is to be remembered that due to the competition of various countries British trade in China has been on a steady decline; and, according to Sir Ernest Thompson, it was the object of the Mission to find out what the position of Britain is in the market of China when compared with another competing country—by which he meant Japan. It will be further remembered that early in 1870, British import trade in China stood as high as 40 per cent. of the total import. Later, the competition of other countries cut this down, and after the May 30th Incident in 1925, it became worse. Take the trade of the recent two years for example. The import of British goods to China in 1928 was recorded as only Tls. 113,125,000, and in 1929, Tls. 18,647,000. From 1913 to 1929 the import of British goods tell from 17 per cent. to 9 per cent. Meantime, the import of Japanese goods increased from 20 per cent. to 26 per cent., and American goods from 6 per cent. to 17 per cent. It has been remarked by Sir Ernest that despite wars and disorders in China, foreign import has been on the increase all the time. But in this increase, British goods have lost their proportionate share. The fall of British cotton has especially been tremendous. Before the World War, British cotton goods held sway in China. But between the years 1913 to 1927 British cotton goods fell from 3,800,000 bales to 1,700,000 bales, while Japanese cotton goods increased from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales. As, with the exception of India, China was the greatest market for the mills of Lancashire, the blow was insupportable. Moreover, with the nationalistic movement in India, with Ghandi and his hand loom policy, with the agitation and boycott of British goods, British cotton in India, too, received a heavy blow. No wonder Lancashire subscribed a handsome £6,000,000 to the Mission. Something was wrong with British trade somewhere. "It is essential," said Sir Ernest, "for British Industry that we should find out why we are failing in this market, in what respects our competitors are meeting more closely than we the requirements of China, and what steps we must take to bring to the consumers in China the goods they want....." In truth, the mission will have a great deal to learn from Japan, both in manufacturing and marketing methods. But the British are not concerned with their own markets in Japan. They have no market there. The aim of the Mission was to find measures whereby Britain may hold her own in the China market against the keen competition of Japan.

The failure of British trade in China may be traced to several causes. Political frictions and nationalistic agitation against the imperialism and strong arm policy of Britain was the first cause. The May 30th Incident of 1925, the Sha Kee Incident at Canton of the same year, the inhuman bombardment of Wan-shien, and all the bitter feelings which all Chinese had towards Britain for her mail-fisted acts have all combined in dealing a heavy blow to British trade. Another cause of the failure is the arrogance and reluctance of British merchants to change their business methods. Their arrogance led to their neglect of the Chinese buying public. They thought they could continue without struggling to cater to the demands of the Chinese, and they forgot that though the country was rife with disorders, the people are great buyers under all circumstances. Moreover, the British had been extremely slow in meeting the changing needs of changing China. For decades they have been following the old ways of supplying China with old articles without making any effort to anticipate the changing needs of China. The only way open for the British is, as suggested in this weekly sometime ago, "complete rationalization, meaning the abandonment of her traditional individualism in business and banking, and her adoption of methods found successful by her competitors. Merging of big concerns in the same industry towards mass production, elimination of old-fashioned plants, installation of better and newer equipments of production should all assist materially in helping Britain to recover her lost market with possible hopes of expansion."

2. GERMANY

Of all the foreign trade missions, the first to arrive in China was the German Industrial Missjon. It arrived at Hongkong at the end of March and spent about a week in Canton making trade enquires. It next visited Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, and the northern cities, making similar investigations. The Mission had come at the invitation of the Minister of Railways, Mr. Sun Fo while he was in Germany. The object of the Mission was to investigate the industrial conditions in China. But it may also be safely stated that he Mission had another object—that of studying the market for German goods in China.

Prior to 1905 the Germans had no trade in China to any large extent. But quietly and by 1913 her import and export figures in China were recorded at ₹45,327,-627. The World War, of course, cut this down to almost nothing. But the revival of her trade after the war was no less remarkable. The figures for recent years ranged from ₹30,000,000 to ₹40,000,000. In 1928, it was ₹55,298,000 and in 1929 it was further increased to ₹67,753,000. Enormous as these figures may be when compared with those of other countries, their expansion from pre-war figures was still less than those which the Japanese had achieved.

The success of German trade is due to the fact that Germany has changed her attitude towards China in her business relations. As stated in a previous article, Germany has given up her policy of imperialistic oppression for one of equal treatment and mutual helpfulness. Quiet and persistent in their ways, the Germans are ever eager and ready to supply and anticipate the needs of changing China. The courtesy of German traders has often been remarked. Moreover, there is always some-

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thing of intrinsic value in German goods. German goods are of better quality, more durable and skillfully made than the goods of other countries. The success of German trade in China is also due to the fact that Germany's sole market is China. When German trade began to stage its revival after the World War it was barred from most European markets by high tariff walls. It met with similar difficulties in South America, Africa, and the East Indies. China, therefore, remains as her only market, a market in which she is in a favorable position to compete with other nations.

3. CANADA

The Canadian Trade Mission arrived at Shanghai on November 16, 1930. It was orgaized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of investigating the actual situation of Canadian trade. It consisted of a group representing leading Canadian banks, newspapers, lumbering and manufacturing industries, legal and technical professions, finance and trade distribution, import and transportation systems.

The objects of this Mission were made known by the following words of its leader, Mr. John M. Imrie: "In so far as our work in the Orient is concerned, we have four main objectives. First, to express the friendliness and goodwill of Canada's business interests; second, to acquire a knowledge of trade requirements in the Orient; third, to establish personal contacts with business men there; and fourth, to promote mutual understanding and confidence in our reciprocal business relations."

The Mission was, of course, cordially welcomed by the Chinese Government. Indeed, it was a cordiality that ought to make Canadians ashamed for the discriminating and humiliating reception which they usually accord to Chinese immigrants. China has never failed to be cordial even to those who treat her badly when they know at least how to approach her with a pleasant appearance. Besides, trade between China and Canada has been on a steady growth since the World War. In 1918, Canadian goods imported to China were recorded at G.$2,060,000. And while there were ups and downs in the ten years that followed Canadian import to China was ₮24,049,126 in 1926, and went up as high as ₮38,-413,000 in 1929. Since 1913 Canadian import to China has increased threefold, while China's export to Canada has been doubled.

The success of Canadian trade in China was due in the main to the fact that China and Canada are in many respects complements of each other. Each is growing or manufacturing those things which the other lacks. Canada is in a position to supply China with wheat and flour and many other commodities that China needs for internal development of agriculture, transportation and industry. In return, China is producing a large quantity of raw materials and will produce much more of Canada's needs as her industries develop. In the marketing of flour alone, Canada has a yearly business of over G.$10,-000,000.

But the success of Canadian trade in China will be shortlived if Canada persists in humiliating Chinese immigrants with her inhuman, discriminating immigration laws. As long as Chinese are maltreated in Canada, they will always present difficulties and obstruct Sino-Canadian trade. Friendliness and goodwill! How much more easily spoken than practised! Being guests in China the Mission cannot but be glib about goodwill and friendliness. But China will not be duped by words alone. Said Mr. O. K. Yui, Chief Secretary o fthe Municipality of Shanghai in his welcome speech to the Mision. "International trade can flourish only when it is reciprocal and, indeed, it is desirable only when it is carried out upon a basis of absolute equality.

"The tide of events in the world has changed its course and far-sighted statesmanship now-a-days demands that the golden rule regulating personal relationships, namely, treat others only as thou wouldst be treated, apply equally to the conduct of nations." China has given proof in the past that she could be nasty with her economic weapon of boycott; but, as she is slowly making her economic recovery now, she will prove herself a powerful ally with any nation which cares to deal with her on a nequal footing. So, as stated in this weekly sometime ago. "Is it not to be doubted that the unjust treatment sustained by the Chinese in Canada will constitute the most valuable finding of the delegation, and on the quick redress of which will depend the future relations of the two countries, commercial or otherwise."

4. THE UNITED STATES

The American Congress passed a bill on June 25, 1930 setting aside G.$60,000 to its Foreign Relations Committee for the purpose of investigating American trade conditions in China. Following this, the American Trade Commision, headed by Senator Key Pittman, was duly formed in San Francisco. As a preliminary step prior to its possible trip to China, the Commission is making a tour in America, investigating industrial conditions in various centres such as Los Angeles, Seattle, and New York, gathering wherever it goes, the opinions and viewpoints from business circles. Upon its return to Washington, a complete report will be presented to the Foreign Relations Committee and concrete measures will be formulated to deal with the threatened situation of American trade in China. Although the contents of the report cannot, at this moment, be opined, yet the opinion elicited from the occasional remarks of Senator Pittman and other business leaders point favorably to a loan to China, a loan which, it is hoped, will encourage and stabilise China's productive industries.

And why should America make any loan? Is it not due to the fact that a stable market in China is highly desirable for American trade? What has been and what is the standing of America's trade in China? In 1870, American trade in China occupied a meagre percentage of China's total import. But since then its growth has been nothing short of marvellous, especially during the World War when most European countries were busily engaged in fighting one another. Between the years 1913 and 1928, American trade in China increased from Tls. 34,427,000 to Tls. 207,541,351. In 1929, American trade in the Far East was 5 per cent. less than in 1928, and in China, owing to China's new tariff, it was less by 6 per cent. During the first six months of the present year, American import in the Far East was valued at G.$304,148,000, about 26 per cent. less than that of last year. In China alone, it is valued at G.$46,010,000 as compared with last year's G.$63,721,000. There is therefore a definite decline of American trade in the Far Eastern markets. The fall of American trade has been caused chiefly by the fall of silver, and disorders in China. It is hoped that with American initiative an international agreement will be reached to standardize the value of silver and thus restore the purchasing power of the great market of China.

5. OTHER COUNTRIES

1. Japan. With the drop of silver, the prospect of Japanese goods in China was, for a time, very dark. But Japanese trade is now returning to normal, especially where the import of cotton is concerned. From June to August this current year, import of Japanese cotton increased from Y.721,000 to Y.10,622,000. According to reliable reports, trade bureaux are now being established in Osaka, the purpose of which is, of course, to increase and promote Japan's trade in China.

2. Soviet Russia. Despite political complications, obstructions, and even war, Soviet Russia has in recent years made strong endeavours to extend her trade in north-eastern China. The consuls and representatives of Soviet Russia in Manchuria had an added duty of extending the trade of Russia wherever there is opportunity to do so. The recent attempt of the Soviets to carry out its Five Year Program includes a far-reaching scheme for creating in the Far East a market for Russian goods. Trade bureaux at Harbin and Liaoning (Mukden) will be established for the distribution of wine, tobacco, woollen goods, and petroleum.

3. Sweden. Sweden holds sway over the match industry in China. Repeated attempts have been made to secure the monopoly in China. And the import of match materials from Sweden, the consturction of match factories in China have always been on the increase.

4. Cuba. The government of Cuba has recently appointed a commission of five for the enquiry of its sugar markets in the world. The Commission will come to China sometime in December; for no doubt the Cuban Government considers China a market too large to develop by itself without making serious efforts to enlarge it.

To sum up this survey, although these visiting trade missions were clever enough to disguise their real objects by such high-sounding ideals as goodwill and friendliness,economic mutual helpfuless, cooperation and bilateral reciprocity, yet these words (for they are words only,) do not blind us to the hypocrisy, to the fact that these missions have come to see how the countries that had sent them may dump their surplus products into China with most profit. For in the long run, nice-

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sounding words can never cover up the mean, sordid, mercenary actualities. In other words, the visits of these missions were no less than preliminary surveys for an economic invasion by the Powers. The policy of political imperialism, being too ostensible, had met with too much opposition and disastrous results; and the policy of economic invasion—the sword that kills without blood—is now being held in favor. Like a swarm of flies these nations have gathered around China—Britain for her cotton and woollen goods, Germany for her machinery and electrical products, Canada for her wheat and flour, the United States for her oil, cotton, and tobacco, Japan for her cotton and whatnots, Soviet Russia for her furs and lumber, France for her woollen goods and artificial silk, Sweden for her matches and paper, Cuba for her sugar, Australia for her woollen goods and farm products. Indeed, like a swarm of flies they come, each seeking its own good. They all need China's market; a market of 400,000,000 people is too great to be neglected. But the stagnation of their markets has thrown all nations in the world out of gear. Thousands, even millions have been thrown out of employment; factories have been closed down; finances have been disrupted; the whole world is suffering from business depression. Must all this continue?

The West's Need of China Market

The visits of these trade missions have shown that the West has come to realize its need for the market of China to solve its problems. But it is a strange fact that they have failed to realise that the stagnation of their markets in China has been caused largely by themselves. Civil wars and disorders in China were, of course, to blame, but while the Western nations desire China's trade they fail to relinquish their hold of extraterritorial rights in China, which constitutes the chief sore spot between China and foreign countries. They desire China's trade but they continue to impress inhuman, humiliating laws upon Chinese immigrants and continue to keep afresh the friction between Chinese and foreigners. They desire China's market but they have deliberately abandoned their silver currency and threw their demonetised silver upon China at any price and have thus reduced its value and China's purchasing power as a whole.

If foreign Powers persist in treating China as a semi-colony, where extraterritorial protection and privileges are being enjoyed to the utmost, whereas Chinese abroad are being maltreated with unjust, humiliating, and harshly discriminating laws; the disparity of treatment and injustice of it all will always constitute the chief hindrance to biliateral trade relations. As long as extraterritoriality and racial prejudice remain, there can be no real, hearty reciprocity of trade. In fact, with the gradual development of industries in China foreign trade will continue its present shrinkage. Again, if the manipulation of gold and silver is continued by Western countries, if the economic oppression by the West of China is continued by the creation of an artificial collapse of silver, China's purchasing power will eventually be so reduced that she will entirely cease her economic relations with the West. Such an eventuality is not impossible; for the harder the economic oppression, the more strenuous will be China's attempt to depend on her own resources, her own industries, and to get along without foreign goods. In fact, along many lines, Chinese industries are recapturing their own markets from foreign hands by offering their own goods that compare fairly well with foreign goods.

The only course open to foreign countries to salvage their markets in China is along the path of equal treatment, the relinquishment of their extraterritorial rights and treaties, the better and fairer treatment of Chinese abroad, and an international attempt to recover the value of silver. Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Government, suggested "the setting up of a fixed ratio between gold and silver as a possible solution of the crisis in the Orient, which has been accompanied by the collapse of silver prices." He said "he doesn't see any way to make progress in this matter except through the formulation of an international agreement setting the ratios of silver and gold." His opinion is supported by Mr. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce of the United States Government, who believes that the low price of silver was due to foreign selling of silver stocks and that only an international agreement to prevent this could help the situation. By adopting the measures outlined above, foreign countries may hope to recover their markets in China with profit to themselves and China.

On the other hand, China is doing her utmost to develop her home industries. With foreign goods practically barred by the prohibitive prices of gold, Chinese producers have seized the opportunity to supply the needs of the people with the best they have. In many respects, and along many lines, Chinese goods compare favorably with foreign goods but are much cheaper in price. Moreover, everything, from lavish advertisements to fashion shows, is being done to arouse the people to buy native goods. Publicity, propaganda, government mandate, sex appeal and whatnot are being used to push the sale of native products. As a weapon against foreign trade, China has always been able to use her boycott with disastrous effects to foreign trde. China is now standing on the threshold of an era of reconstruction. No one can predict the possibilities of China as an ally or an enemy. It is up to the Powers to choose for themselves "an ally or an enemy—the lady or the tiger."

Kiangsu Higher Court Rules Against Newspaper Man

The 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court has dismissed the protest of Woo Yui, a reporter of the *China Times*, against an order for his extradition to the military authorities for trial as a suspected communist. The prisoner was ordered to be handed over immeditately to the military authorities. The "Secret Order" from Nanking mentioned by Tsang Ming-gee, counsel for the military authorities, as sufficient justification for the handing over of the prisoner was vigorously contested by R. T. Bryan, Shanghai Municipal Advocate.

Charles R. Crane Says Nanking Officials Are Making Good

Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, was interviewed by the *United Press* upon his arrival in San Francisco from China December 12. He said he had noted a general improvement in economic and social conditions in China and throughout the entire Far East.

He added that the officials of the National Government at Nanking are justifying the hopes held out for them and are making good on the promises planned for when they were educated abroad.

Sopher Brothers Quit Ezra Building

Arthur Sopher, who controlled the destinies of the *China Press* on behalf of the Ezra Estate until the recent sale of said newspaper to Chinese interests, and his brother Theodore Sopher, who together traded under the name of Theodore Sopher & Co. in the Ezra building, announced by an advertisement in the *North China Daily News* last week that they had removed their business offices to No. 1 Kiukiang Road. A notice on the same date announced their private address as 11 Brenan Road.

I. T. & T. PLANNING TLS. 22,000,000 EXPENDITURE HERE BEFORE END OF 1930

(Continued from page 146)

the summer of 1932 from one to three million taels in further expansion to provide additional equipment to keep ahead of the expected growth in subscribers' demands.

The exchanges now being built while presently being equipped with say five thousand lines are being so arranged that when needed their equipment may be expanded to ten or in some cases to twenty thousand lines. These additional capacities will be brought into service as needed and will enable the new company, according to its owners, to constantly keep ahead of the demand for new lines.

Many I. T. and T. telephone engineers of experience in many parts of the world are now here engaged with the local task. Many of them will remain in Shanghai indefinitely while others will proceed to other areas when their services here are no longer required. The I.T. and T. is a company with telephone operating properties in eleven countries and factories in thirteen countries. In addition it maintains laboratories and research organizations in London, Paris and in New York and telegraph operating properties in many countries. Its head office is in New York and its capital resources are listed at more than a half billion gold dollars.

Officials of the new company here say they are building to give Shanghai a telephone service as good as any in the world. If they accomplish their task the year just closing will have witnessed the beginning of a local industrial development the benefits of which will be felt for the next generation.

Wanted—Public Opinion Against Leprosy

T. C. WU (鄔志堅)

NO social evil can exist very long in the face of a strong public opinion. History repeats itself in the fact that evil of whatever nature, be it a social vice or political corruption, can thrive only in a community where the large majority of people are indifferent about it and adopt a *laissez faire* policy that so long as it does not bother them they do not care what havoc it plays on other folk. But as soon as the public realizes the evil and the plain fact that they are part and parcel of the community and are therefore not free from sharing its undesirable consequences the evil will soon disappear.

Let us take, for example, foot-binding, the age-long curse of China. Why is it that such a notorious evil custom could exist for ten centuries and did not get abolished until only very recently? The simple answer is that there was no public opinion against it. Not only there was no such thing in existence, but, as a matter of fact, this inhuman custom was supported and protected by the most influential people of the nation, such as poets, novelists, philosophers and officials on the ludicrous hypothesis that the practice, though seemingly cruel, would add attractiveness to and enhance the chastity of the girl! Dr. Hu Shih is quite justified in his statement that "when we realize that religion and philosophy and morals have conspired to blind and deaden the Chinese conscience from a proper recognition of its inhumanity and that poets wrote enthusiastic eulogies and novelists produced lengthy descriptions of the small feet of women, then we must conclude that something must be fundamentally wrong in a civilization in which the moral and aesthetic senses have been so grotesquely distorted. Can we think that it was merely accident that universal education, universal suffrage, emancipation of woman and protective legislation for labor have not originated in the country of foot-binding?" (China Christian Year Book, 1929, p. 119).

A Dread Disease

The same thing is true in the case of leprosy. This dread disease has been known to exist in China as early as in Chow Dynasty, sixth century B.C. For twenty-six hundred years hundreds of thousands of our people have been suffering from leprosy, and yet no national attempt of any sort has been made to check the scourge. Great Britain, France, Germany and other continental countries had all suffered from leprosy at one time or another, but now the scourge has practically been wiped out in these countries. How about China? So far as our knowledge goes leprosy has become even more virulent to-day than ever and no less than one million souls have been made victims of it. What are the underlying causes which made this great difference? Same answer is valid here. Namely, there was and is no public opinion against leprosy in China as in the West. Hence there has never been known in our history such things as segregation laws or homes for lepers. Such preventive measures seem to have never to have suggested theirselves to our rulers. To be frank our people as a race are too individualistic of those things for the public welfare on the one hand and the interest of the poor lepers on the other. With such a mental background it is not to be wondered at, as Dr. Hu Shih has pointed out, that no movement of any magnitude has orignated from China. In order to make our country great and safe to live in we need a mental revolution even more badly than a political one.

In discussing the causes of the decline of leprosy in Europe Vandyke Carter has certainly laid his finger on the right note when he says: "The most patent seems to be, not that of a general improvement in the diet and habits of the people, to which indeed influence must be allowed, but rather the vigorous measures adopted for checking the progress of this new scourge.... It cannot but be admitted that the utter ban under which lepers were put by law and custom had the greatest influence in checking and eventually eradicating their intolerable malady: it may be said it was thus stamped out. Nowhere in the East does there appear to have ever existed such a machinery; and hence the disease is probably as rife as ever, and certainly rendered more inveterate by the tolerance of centuries" (Rogers and Muir, Leprosy, pp. 5-6). Yes, we have tolerated leprosy for centuries, and, unless we can create an enlightened public opinion and adopt necessary measures to check it, leprosy can easily be

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tolerated for many centuries to come. With the advent of modern medical science which has proven the curability of leprosy beyond any shadow of doubt and the easy communication of modern life we do not need now to follow the old European system by means of compulsory segregation which will defeat its own purpose, but it is necessary to make such provisions as will make it difficult for the disease to spread. If proper provisions could be made for both care and treatment in every part of the country it is quite conceivable that great multitudes of lepers will avail themselves of the opportunity without any coercion.

With vigorous campaigns now going on in Japan, India, Siam and the Philippines Islands where millions of dollars are being spent every year by the governments on combating the disease, and where some of the most brilliant minds are devoting their time and energy in trying to find a permanent cure, it is simply a matter of time when leprosy will be wiped out in these countries. But what about China? Shall we continue our *laissez faire* policy and let the scourge rage for another twenty-six hundred years or wake up and follow the suit of our enlightened neighbors by presenting a united front against the most tenacious foe of humanity? It seems a hopeless task without government taking the lead. But how much a government will do and can do largely depends upon the will of the people—which we generally call public opinion. But here in China where can we find that public opinion?

Shanghai, December 6, 1930.

EX-CONSUL PRICE OUTLINES PLAN FOR HELPING CHINA!

(*Continued from page 147*)

but it is not difficult to imagine that it would be significant, and perhaps even startling."

Mr. Price's testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee was in such marked contrast to the so-called expert testimony of R. A. Frost, an American lawyer with a business at Hankow, that some of that gentleman's remarks are worth reproducing.

In reply to a question from Senator Swanson as to how long a policy of aiding the Chinese Government would have to continue, once commenced, the Hankow legal light replied, "As long as you were willing to give them aid."

Asked if 10 years of continuous financing under the supervision of a commission of the powers would not bring about a tremendous development in China, Mr. Frost said: "If you could use your money to build roads and keep the roads in proper condition, and construct railways and keep railways in proper condition and open and carrying on and transporting goods, you would have everything in a desirable condition in a short time; but if you construct roads and the roads are merely highways over which soldiers will tramp, if you build railways and every little military leader along the line grabs 100 miles of the railway and a couple of locomotives and all the box cars and the Pullman cars he can get and they tear the brass fittings out and sell them to the cash shop and burn up the berths in order to keep themselves warm on a cold night, and pretty soon there is nothing left except the chassis, the lower part of the carriage, and that is taken away to be sold for scrap iron, and then take the spikes off the railway, and the No. 1 himself says, 'You can't carry any coal over this road' — I am speaking of coal because that is an ordinary, essential commodity—'or any rice, or any feed, any wood, or any goatskins or anything of the kind unless you pay me an extraordinary price,' then there would be no development."

This monologue having preceded Mr. Price's studied remarks, it is small wonder that Senator Swanson said, "Mr. Price, I want personally to express my appreciation of the services you have rendered. I think you have rendered a public service to your country by coming here this morning."

KWANG LU AND HIS PRICELESS PIECE OF KHOTAN JADE

Kwang Lu, adviser to the provincial government of Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan, has arrived in Nanking with what is said to be one of the largest and most valuable pieces of natural jade ever seen in China. In addition to his duties as adviser to the Sinkiang provincial administration, Mr. Kwang is also adviser to the Chinese Consulate-General at Tsai Shen in Russian Turkestan to the west of Sinkiang. Mr. Kwang arrived in Tientsin on Dec. 9 after an overland trip that took many weeks and after a conference with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, proceeded to Nanking where he arrived last week for a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other officials of the National Government.

While Mr. Kwang's chief purpose in visiting Nanking is to obtain the cooperation of the Government in reconstruction plans in Sinkiang and also to arrange for the purchase of 200 motor-trucks for operating on a new road system recently constructed in his province, chief interest has been attached to the valuable piece of jade which he brought with him for the purpose of presenting to the National Government for use in the manufacture of a National State Seal.

The piece of jade is being presented to the Government on behalf of Gen. Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government Mr. Kwang stated that another piece, practically as large as the one he brought is also being sent to Nanking and the Government will be asked to select the one it prefers. The jade was brought from Sinkiang securely wrapped in the center of a large bale of rugs. The piece is in its natural state and is about the size of a human head and weighs about forty pounds As may be noted from the accompanying picture it is roughly triangular in shape, but no picture can give a correct idea of its real beauty even in uncut roughness. Technically it is known as "Khotan" or "suetjade," because of its resemblance to sheep-suet. From one of the corners a clear, green color is reflected which changes to deep brown, white and grey at other places. This piece and its mate were both found in the bed of a stream and were located deep below the surface because of the greenness of the water in the vicinity.

According to officials of the Government, it will be possible to cut a seal from the piece that will be approximately 8" x 8" x 8". Mr. Kwang stated that in addition to jade his province is rich in other minerals, particularly petroleum and gold. He stated that the natives carry on a regular placer-mining industry in the streams of the province which, results in an annual output of gold of considerable value despite the primitive methods employed. He also stated that Sinkiang is a great producer of live-stock and recently has inaugurated a modern breeding farm for the improvement of animals. New cotton and woolen mills are also being established. More than 200,000 Chinese famine refugees from Shensi, Honan and Kansu have migrated to Sinkiang in the past year.

This is a picture of Kwang Lu and the priceless piece of Jade which he presented to the National Government on behalf of Gen. Chih Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government

British Propaganda in America for Intervention in China

(New Republic, N. Y., Nov. 19)

Young Randolph S. Churchill, who modestly describes himself as the "self-designated" ambassador "of the greatest empire of the world, the empire of the future, the empire, etc., etc.," but who for all this grand talk is only the nineteen-year old son of Winston Churchill, is over in this country (America) now solving world problems for our benefit. In a speech which he recently delivered in New York City, he settled any number of problems that have been puzzling us all for a long time. To begin with he dismissed the London Naval Treaty as "the greatest error of statecraft since the War," he solved the London nationalist problem simply by saying that "England would stay there," he demanded that America and England join to declare an embargo on the Russians until they "behave themselves" and stop "their foul propaganda," and he proposed that we also join England in sending an army to China to "stop the Chinese from killing each other" and incidentally "to open China to trade." There was, however, one problem he did not solve—a problem which seems more fundamental than any he discussed—how could his countrymen, with all the difficulties which face them, ever find they could spare him from England?

China's Trade In 1928 and 1929 Compared

A comparison of China's export and import trade for 1928 and 1929 has been compiled by Janet. H. Nunn of the U. S. Commerce department During 1929 the total foreign merchandise trade of China aggregated 2,281,466,000 taels, or $1,146,013,000 at the average value of $0.64 for the tael for the year. This represents a gain of 4.3 per cent compared with the trade of 1928 which amounted to 2,187,324,000 taels, or $1,553,000,000. This total for 1929 was further increased by a junk trade of 671,000 taels, which is under the control of the Native Customs, and considerably below that of the previous year, due largely to the application of the new consolidated tariff law, effective February 1 1929, which tends to reduce this class of trade to almost a minimum in some provinces. Sales of Chinese products in foreign markets rose by 2.4 per cent from 991,355,000 taels, or $634,476,000, to 1,015,687,000 taels, or $650,040,000. Owing largely to the higher customs duties and lower exchange rates during a large part of the year, imports of foreign merchandise into China, valued at $1,265,779,000 taels, or $810,099,000, were 5.8 per cent in excess of the 1928 total of 1,195,969,000 taels, or $765,420,000. (Dollar figures are gold).

Greyhound Racing Association Recommends Dividend for Past Year

At a board meeting of the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd., held December 16 the Directors decided to recommend the following dividend and to make the following appropriations out of the balance at the credit of profit and loss account for the year ended October 31, 1930.

To pay a dividend of $3.10 on the ordinary shares...	$136,400.00
To pay a dividend of $16.40 on the founders' shares...	98,400.00
To place to general reserve	70,000.00
To carry forward.....	17,355.65
	$322,155.65

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Socony To Drill in Afghanistan

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peshawar on Dec. 16 stated that the Standard Oil Company of New York had been granted a concession to develop oil-drilling concessions in Afghanistan.

Through Traffic on New Railways of Manchuria

The Northeastern Communications Committee at Mukden announced on Dec. 16 that through traffic will be inaugurated on Jan. 1 on the Kirin-Changchun, Shenyang-Hailung and Kirin-Hailung railways.

Japanese Protest Manchurian Match Monopoly

The Japanese Consulate at Mukden on Dec. 16 lodged a protest with the Manchurian authorities against the establishment in Manchuria of a Chinese Monopoly Match Trust. The protest claimed the monopoly was a violation of the "most favored nation" clause in the Sino-Japanese treaties.

Work Started on Lung-Hai Extention

Work was started on the road-bed of the Lingpoa-Tungkwan section of the Lung-Hai railway according to a report of the railway administration on Dec. 19. Materials for the construction of bridges and stations are now being transported to the Tungkwan area and tenders have been invited for the construction work.

Revision of Freight Tariffs

The Ministry of Railways on Dec. 14 announced that a conference has been called for Jan. 15, 1931 for the purpose of considering a general revision of freight rates throughout the country. Provincial and Municipal governments, chambers of commerce as well as the Ministries of Finance, Interior, War and Industry have been asked to send delegates.

China's First Solar New Year Celebration

The National Government on Dec. 20 announced five days' holiday from Dec. 31, 1930 to Jan. 4. 1931, this being China's first official celebration of New Year holidays in accordance with the newly-adopted Solar calendar. Previously China's New Year holidays have been observed in February in accordance with the old "lunar" methods of reckoning time.

New District Courts for Hopei

The Hopei (Chihli) Provincial High Court has completed plans for the inauguration on Jan. 1 of three modern District Courts to be established at Yungyi, Hokien and Yingtai. The District Court at Tangshan will be removed to Luenchow. It was also announced that new model prisons are to be constructed throughout the province during the coming year.

1,300 Free Schools in Liaoning

The educational department of Liaoning (Fengtien) province has announced the opening of 1,300 free public schools for the education of children in various parts of the province and that plans are being made for the opening of further schools, particularly in the farming communities. The report stated that a recent census showed that the number of Japanese in Liaoning is 211,258.

Western Manchuria Wants 10,000 Settlers in 1931

The Hsing An Colonization Bureau at Mukden, according to a *Reuter* report on Dec. 16, has made preparations for encouraging the immigation into Western Manchuria, bordering on Outer Mongolia, of 100,000 Chinese settlers from areas south of the Great Wall. The estimated cost of the colonization project is $6,000,000.

Local Autonomy in Chekiang

As a preliminary move to prepare the people of Chekiang province for the inauguration of local autonomy or self-government within the hsiens (counties) the Chekiang provincial Kuomintang headquarters on Dec. 15 launched a province-wide week of publicity, the purpose being to acquaint the people with the new development. Addresses were delivered all over the province during the week. Chekiang is the first province to inaugurate the new system.

Examination of Foreign Passports

The Bureau of Public Safety (Police Department) of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai announced on Dec. 15 that it will shortly undertake the systematic examination of all passports of foreigners entering Shanghai. The announcement stated a passport examination office is shortly to be established at Woosung, the port of entry for Shanghai, and all foreigners will be required to submit the passports for examination. The purpose is to prevent the entrance of undesirable aliens.

Steamer Services to South Seas

A report from Nanking by the *Kuo Min* news service on Dec. 19 stated that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company had practically completed plans for the inauguration of three all-Chinese services to be operated between Shanghai and Manila, Shanghai and Singapore, and Shanghai and the Dutch East Indies, including Samarang, Sourabaya and Batavia. The Chinese company plans to charter foreign steamers for inaugurating the new services.

New Mukden Railway Station Formally Opened

The Peiping-Liaoning (Mukden) Railway administration formally opened the new Mukden railway station on Dec. 21 and for the one day sold railway tickets to Peiping for half price. The new railway station, which is one of the most modern in the country has been under construction for the past two years. It is equipped with all latest appliances for the efficient centrol of traffic. Representatives of public organizations throughout Manchuria participated in the opening ceremonies of the new station.

Shanghai Realty Transaction Amounts to Tls 900,000

According to a report in the *North China Daily News* on Thursday, Dec. 18, a piece of down-town real estate amounting to 2. 8 mow (1 mow equivalent to 1/6 of an acre) belonging to Lane, Crawford and Company on Nanking road, has been sold to E. D. Sassoon and Company for Tls 9,00,000. Lane, Crawford and Company, one of the oldest English department stores will continue in occupation of the property on a rental basis.

450 Delegates to National Assembly

The National People's Convention, scheduled for next May, will be composed of 450 delegates, averaging one delegate for each 1,000,000 people in the country, according to an announcement from Nanking on Dec. 19. The statement said that plans are now being made for holding elections for delegates, the arrangement being for preliminary elections to be held in each hsien and municipality first, then for later elections to be held in the provinces. Government officials will not have the right to elect or be candidates for election, according to the report.

Railway Ministry Meets S. N. R. Loan Obligation

The Ministry of Railways on Dec. 16 announced that it had made an advance to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway enabling that line to meet an interest payment amounting to £66,700 due to British interests. Due to the depreciation in silver the S. N. R. was unable to meet the payment when it fell due on Dec. 1, but in order to preserve the Railway's credit the Ministry decided to advance the money. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways announced that an early revision of railway rates would shortly be made in order to prevent further defalcations.

Ministry of Industry to Have Seven Departments

The Ministry of Industry of the National Government, which represents an amalgamation of the previous Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, will contain seven departments and one administrative bureau. The departments will include Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Mining. Labor, Fisheries, Pastures and General Affairs and in addition a Forestry and Reclamation Administration. The draft law covering the reorganization of the Ministry is now being considered by the Legislative Yuan.

Chinese Ships Forbidden To Use Foreign Flags

Upon instructions of the Executive Yuan the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued instructions to all Chinese shipping companies forbidding the use of foreign flags. The order stated that Chinese ships often resort to the use of foreign flags as a measure of protection in time of civil war against possible commandeering by the troops. This is considered as an infringement upon the honor of the nation and besides it has led to cases of controversy regarding the ownership and notionality of these ships. Therefore, the government has decided to enforce the new ruling prohibiting Chinese ships flying foreign flags.

U. S.-China Air-Mail Service Forecasted

The United States Post Office Department, according to a *United Press* message on Dec. 15, is making plans for a direct air-mail service from the United States to China by way of Alaska, Bering Straits and Siberia. Accrding to a statement by an official of the U. S. Post Office the service would be extended first to Winnipeg, Canada, then would follow the Mackenzie River to Alaska, then across Bering Straits to Siberia where it would link up with Trans-Siberian air-lines connecting with China and Europe. It was claimed that letter communication between America and China would become a matter of hours instead of days as at present.

Warehouses for Tientsin-Pukow R. R.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has opened negotiations with bankers in Shanghai for a loan to be used for the construction of large warehouses at the various stations between Pukow and Hsuchow, to be under the direct control and administration of the railway. The purpose is to enable owners and shippers of goods, upon issuance of warehouse warrants by the railway administration, to negotiate loans or effect sales of merchandise more promptly than has heretofore been possible. The railway management stated that the warehouses will be operated on strict business lines and will undertake the handling, custody, storage and transportation of goods.

Sun Fo Makes Another Appeal for Railway Stock

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, on Dec. 21 made another appeal to the military authorities for release of rolling stock being held by various army units in various parts of the country. In his circular telegram the Minister informed the various military commanders that representatives from the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters had been sent on a tour of the various railways for the purpose of obtaining a release of rolling stock and in future any cars or engines required for troop transport would be supplied by the Ministry upon instructions from the proper authorities.

China Solves Predicament Over Debt Payment Dates

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, notified the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 18 that the State Council had issued an order modifying the original ruling of the Government regarding the annual settlement of obligations on Dec. 31 in accordance with the Solar Calendar method of reckoning time. Previously all accounts were settled in accordance with the old Lunar calendar on China New Year, or about Feb. 15. Now it is ruled that while all firms must close their books and accounts on Dec. 31, the actual settlement may be postponed somewhat later in order to enable Chinese firms to adjust themselves to the new system.

New Laws Promulgated

The National Government Council on Dec. 12 promulgated the following new laws which had received the approval of the Legislative Yuan. Law of Family Relations and Law of Succession (being Books IV and V respectively of the Civil Code).

Law of Civil Procedure.

Publication Law.

Regulations governing the application of the Factory Law.

Regulations governing the organization of the Navigation Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Communications. Regulations governing the application of the Factory Law were formally adopted at the 2nd meeting of the National Government Council. They specify that February 1, 1931, has been fixed as the date on which both the Law and the Regulations for its application are to become effective.

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Amalgamation of Missionary Agriculture Colleges

As a result of resolutions which have been adopted by the Boards of Director of Nanking University at Nanking and Yenching University at Peiping, the work of the colleges of agriculture of the two institutions practically have been amalgamated, at least to the extent that there will be no further duplication of effort. The action of the two institutions resulted from meetings which were held in Shanghai in recent months under the auspices of the China Famine Fund Committee, an organization composed of representatives of American business and missionary interests having charge of the endowment fund of the two educational institutions. Under the new arrangement each institution in future will follow special lines of agricultural instruction and research adapted to the region where it is located, the direction of both institutions being under the general direction of the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking.

Legislative Yuan Begins New Two-Year Term

The National Legislative Yuan at Nanking formally inaugurated the opening of its second two-year term on Dec. 20 when the new members were sworn into office. Addresses were delivered by Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan, Hu Han-ming, president of the Legislative Yuan and others. Hu Han-ming in his address urged the members of the Yuan to redouble their efforts to bring about an early realization of "government by law" in place of "government by officials." He said the Yuan should not only devote its energies to the compilation and adoption of laws, but should take the lead in fostering among both officials and people a spirit of respect for law without which government by law could not be attained. The following chairmen of standing committees were appointed: Codification Committee, Chiao I-tang; Finance Committee, Teng Shao-yin; Foreign Affairs, Fu Ping-chang; Military Affairs, Niu Yung-chien; Economic Affairs, Ma Yin-chu.

Alfred Sze to Head Boxer Purchasing Board in London

A report by *Kuo Min* on Dec. 17 stated that Dr Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London will be appointed chairman of the Sino-British Purchasing Board to be established in England for the purpose of purchasing railway equipment for service in China. Another member of the Board will be Chen Po-chwang, a represtative of the Ministry of Railways at Nanking. Four other members of the commission are to be appointed later from a panel suggested by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The recently concluded agreement between China and Great Britain for the return of the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity provided for the expenditure of the major portion of the fund for railway construction and purchase of railway equipment, in which connection two boards composed of Chinese and Britons are to be created. The board in China will have charge of construction activities while the board in London will have supervision over the purchase of materials.

National Army to Consist of 100 Divisions

The Chinese National Army in future will consist of 100 Divisions, of which 60 will constitute the Central Government forces and 40 divisions will constitute the National Border Defence Forces. The total number of troops, according to the statement, is now 280 Divisions. Reporting on the military expenditure of the country, General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, stated that if full appropriations had to be made to the present 66 and several other independent brigades as well as the military organs which are directly paid by the Central Treasury, at least $30 millions must be expended monthly. This figure does not include the military expenditure of the provinces of Kwangtung, Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Sinkiang, Kansu and the North-eastern provinces, which if added together would probably bring expenses up to more than $50 millions monthly. Such a stupendous sum was beyond the financial resources of the Government. Therefore, the prompt adoption of military reorganization measures is imperative. As the military posts created in time of warfare are now unnecessary, the Ministry of War has issued an order to the different military units abolishing the titles and posts of field-commander and army-commander.

Plans Made for Abolition of Likin on Jan. 1

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in an order issued on Dec. 16 stated that plans had been completed for the definite abolition of the Likin or transit tax on Jan. 1, in accordance with action taken at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. The order on Dec. 16 was sent to all government organs, public bodies and newspapers throughout the country, and read as follows: "In view of the fact that the date set for abolition is fast approaching and that definite measures must be taken for its enforcement, this Ministry has issued orders to all the Financial Commissioners of the provinces, Special Delegates of the Ministry of Finance, Railway Tax Offices, Parcel Post Tax Offices, Inspector-General of Customs and Superintendents of Maritime and Native Customs that Likin and all miscellaneous taxes collected in lieu of likin such as special taxes, taxes on goods carried by railways, parcel post tax, *lotishui*, extra 50-li native customs duty, native customs duty, (import and export duties of frontiers excepted), transit dues and coast trade half-duty, shall be definitely and permanently abolished on the 31st of December of the Nineteenth year of the Republic of China (Dec. 31, 1930); that from the said December 31, no offices collecting such taxes shall be allowed to continue to exist; that persons responsible for the maintenance of such or the establishment of similar offices under other names, forms or disguises lay themselves open not only to condemnation by public opinion but also to prosecution by law."

Many More New Buildings for Shanghai and Nanking

The Trade and Building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Dec. 15 listed a number of additional new buildings scheduled for construction both in Shanghai and Nanking. A new theater to cost Tls. 100,000 is scheduled for early construction in Nanking, the contracts for construction having been let to Shanghai firms during the week. The theater will seat 1,300 persons and is being financed by a group of Nanking businessmen. Poy G. Lee is architect. Another Nanking project is a new athletic stadium with seating space for 130,000 people and complete with facilities for football, half-mile track, basket ball and ball and boxing courts, swimming pool, baseball field, etc. According to the plans of the architect, H. C. Chu, the stadium will cost approximately $700 000.

The Cathay Land Company, a Sassoon enterprise in Shanghai, has announced plans for the construction early in 1931 of another 13-story apartment building to be situated at the corner of Route Cardinal Mercier and Route Bourget in the French Concession. Construction was started during the week on a "terrace, three stories in height to be located on Avenue Haig, near Avenue Foch, the cost be Tls. 600.000. It will contain fourteen apartments. According to a report of the Public Works Bureau of Greater Shanghai, (Chinese city) the permits for new construction issued during November covered new construction of a valuation of $1,150,000, representing a considerable increase over the preceding October.

Executive Yuan Urges Early Action on Tax Unification

The Executive Yuan of the National Government issued a circular order on Dec. 13 to the various provincial governments throughout the country urging early action on the unification of taxation. The order warns against detention of salt taxes or other national imposts following the abolition of likin, even though the abolition of likin may result in decreased revenues. The National Special Consumption Tax as well as the salt tax and surtax will be collected directly by the Government and in no cases must be retained. In order to make up the provincial deficits, the Central Treasury will remit to the provinces sufficient to make up for the loss in likin. The State Council announced the following general principles in respect to the taxation situation:

(1) Inasmuch as both the salt tax and the salt surtax form the principal sources of the National revenue, those which have hitherto been collected by the Provincial treasuries shall hereafter be collected by the Central Treasury so that unification in salt taxation may be ensured and reorganization of the Tax facilitated.

(2) The proposed Special Consumption Tax, being a National tax, will be administered by the Central Authorities. A special Bureau will be set up for that purpose and appropriate measures adopted and enforced so that uniformity in the collection of this new tax may be effected and undue burden to the people avoided.

(3) The National Government will grant appropriate subsidies to the various Provincial Governments to make up deficiency in administrative expenses resulting from Likin abolition.

China's Exports of Gold Bars

The American Consulate-General at Shanghai has issued details of the export of gold from China to the United States for the month of October and for the period from January 1 to October 31. Gold bar exports in October amounted to Troy. oz. 19,260 valued at G. $436,257, while for the first ten months of the year the exports were Troy oz. 223,363 valued at G. $17,786,946. The value of gold coin exported in October was G. $250,199, and for the ten months G. $970,319. The report goes on to say:—

Gold exported from China to foreign countries for the current year was all shipped from Shanghai until May 16 1930 when an embargo was placed on its export by the Chinese National Government. Since that date, starting with the month of June exports of gold have been made exclusively from Hongkong.

The export of gold from (Shanghai) China from January 1 to May 31, 1930, was as follows:

	Troy Oz.	Value in U. S. $
Gold Bars....	481,433.58	9,833,105

Gold exported from Hongkong for the five months ended October 31, was as follows:

	Gold Bars	
	Troy Oz.	Value in U. S.
June	40,050	$ 832,623
July	110,538	2,278,155
Aug.	178,845	3,680,699
Sept.	25,258	726,107
Oct.	19,260	436,257
Total	$373,951	$7,953,841

Gold Coin	Value in U. S. $
July	160,000
Aug.	430,000
Sept.	130,120
Oct.	250,199
Total	$970,319

The grand total for all gold exported from Hongkong since May 31, 1930, $8,924,160.

Crisp and Anglo-French Loan Bond Payments Made

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance on Dec. 18 issued instructions for the payment of interest and amortization coupons on the British Crisp Loan amounting to £114,-890.85 and also on the Anglo-French loan bonds amounting to £253,318. Since September, 1929 when the National Government resumed payment on these issues, both of which are secured on the Salt Revenue, the Government has paid out £1,202,948, or the equivalent of $18,220,000 in Chinese currency. The following statement regarding the Salt Gabelle Loans was issued through the semi-official *Kuo Min* service on Dec. 18,

Name of Loan	Maturity	Further Payments		Total
		Interest	Principal	
Anglo-French	1936	£ 406,000	£2,500,000	£2,906,000
Crisp	1952	£2,975,000	£4,585,000	£7,560,000
Hukuang	1951			Tls.20,900,000

At the rate of exchange of $18 to £1 and $1.50 per tael, the total amount to be deducted from salt revenue during the period to run is $219,738,000. The amount maturing during 1930 under the loan contracts, approximates $13,500,000, which annual requirement is gradually reduced from year to year as bonds are retired.

During the years 1927, and 1928, maturities were permitted to go in arrears. September 1929, Minister Soong announced the program of the Chinese Government for meeting all current maturities and gradually reducing arrears so that the Hukuang and Crisp maturities would be fully met in 1931; and the Crisp arrears would be sunk by the end of 1934. This program added to the annual contractual maturities approximately $3,000,000, so that the amount to be set aside out of salt revenue during the current fiscal year is approximately $16,500,000. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions of civil war, the withholding of loan quotas in disturbed districts, and the fall of silver—the announced program of the Government for

(Continued on page 169)

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Men and Events

The Pacific Foreign Trade Council will hold its 1931 convention in Honolulu, October 1, 2 and 3 of next year.

The Liberal Cosmopolitan Club held its first inaugural meeting Thursday, December 18, at the Shanghai Bankers Club.

J. V. Crowe, manager of the Ford Motor Car Company, Exports, Inc., has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Japan.

Reginald Sweetland, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, is departing shortly on a trip to North Manchuria.

Hallett Abend, correspondent for *The New York Times*, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Manila.

Ratification of the agreements for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin were exchanged at Nanking December 22.

The death occurred December 18 of Watson G. Rasey of the refrigeration sales department of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd,, as the result of smallpox.

A statement was recently made in the House of Commons that the British Economic Mission at present in the Far East will make its return journey to England via Canada.

General Hsiung Shih-hui, Commander at Woosung, and Yang Yung-tai, the two survivors of the recent airplane crash near the Lunghwa Aquadrome, continue to improve.

James H. Porter, who has been connected with the Upton Close expeditions to the Far and South America, has returned to Shanghai where he plans to engage in newspaper work.

The National Child Welfare Association of China held a Christmas Entertainment Wednesday, December 24 at the Child Welfare Receiving Home, 1487 West Jukong Road, Shanghai.

H. E. Byram, Chairman of the Board of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, delivered an address on "American Railroad Transportation" at Chiao-tung University, December 20.

The Science Society of China will hold the opening ceremony of its new library and exhibition of rare Chinese books and woodcuts at 533 Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, January 1 at 3 p. m.

The airplanes of the China National Aviation Corporation commenced calling at Wuhu December 23. The air-mail postage from Shanghai to Wuhu is the same as that for Nanking, Kiukiang, Anking and Hankow.

The Dollar Steamship Line is distributing to its friends with best wishes for the New Year reproductions of a painting by Dorothy Wagner, entitled "The Crinoline Girl," depicting a shy maiden of the pre-Colonial period.

The National Anti-Opium Association of China has issued a circular letter giving an account of the Anti-Opium Week (Oct. 1 to 7) activities. Approximately 485 cities, towns and villages throughout China participated.

Prince Chichibu, heir presumptive to the Japanese throne until a son is born to Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, will open the Siamese Exposition which is scheduled to be held in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, Mar. 15 to 20.

The population of the Nanking Municipality at the end of November was 570,072, according to a recent statement by the Bureau of Public Safety. This is an increase of 10,542 persons over the figures at the end of November, 1929.

G. H. Dunscomb, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was a visitor in Shanghai last week. Mr. Dunscomb is combining business with pleasure on a round trip through Japan, China, Indo-China, Java and Australia.

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman, Director of the Health organization of the League of Nations arrived in Nanking during the week to confer with the Health authorities concerning the development of China's National Quarantine Service.

The Chinese press states that work on the construction of the Judicial Yuan's new mortuary at Chenju will be completed either in February or March next year. The new public mortuary is being constructed along the lines of the Paris public mortuary.

One thousand and ninety pounds of drugs, described as the largest seizure ever made in the United States, were seized December 16 by the Customs authorities of New York harbor on board a vessel from Constantinople. The drugs were enclosed in cases of furs.

The Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, held a Christmas Party for members' children Tuesday afternoon, December 23. A New Year's dance will be held on the evening of December 31. The Board of Governors will be at home on New Year's Day from 5 to 7 p. m.

According to an announcement made by the Department of Commerce at Washington December 16 exports from the United States during the first eleven months of 1930 were valued at G $3,568,473,000. This figure represents a decline in America's export trade of G. $1,245,970,000.

The annual report of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. shows a profit for the year ending June 30, 1930 of £83,288. An interim dividend of five per cent had been paid May 30 last and a final divdend of a further four per cent was declared at the annual meeting held in London December 18.

Douglas Fairbanks recently announced in Hollywood that he is going to French Indo-China on a big game hunting expedition. He is to sail from Los Angeles on January 2. He will leave his ship in Siam and then travel to Saigon or some other Indo-China point to prepare for his hunting expedition.

Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell, Commander-in Chief of the British Fleet on the China Station, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. England, Vice-Admiral W. A. Howard Kelly is soon to arrive in China, the actual transfer of command being announced to take place early in February.

A *Reuter* telegram from London dated December 11 stated that a letter from the Governor of Hongkong, dated June 25 last, has been published as a White Paper. It outlines the effect of the existing law relating to Mui Tsai (slave girls) and expresses the opinion that the position may be regarded as "not unsatisfactory."

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mines, sent to north Manchuria to make geological investigations, and his three bodyguards, who recently lost their way on the China-Russia border and were arrested by Soviet troops, have been released, according to a telegram recently received by the Waichiaopu from the Heilungkiang Provincial Government.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, the British aviatrix, who recently arrived in Seattle, has announced that when her plane is again ready for flight she will fly from Seattle to San Francisco, and thence to New York. From there she intends to fly to South America. From Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires she will transhipp her plane by steamer to Africa and from there continue flying to England.

Bishan Singh, a Sikh sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police filed suit last week in the U. S. Court for China against John Ladow claiming damages of Tls 20,000. His petition states that he sustained permanent bodily injuries when knocked down, on August 15 by a car driven by Mr. Ladow. The accident occurred at about midnight at the intersection of Broadway and Yuen Fong Road.

The body of Chien Fan-li, a student at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., was found hanging from the branch of a tree near Kirkwood, Missouri, December 19. Professors at the University declared that for several days prior to his disappearance Mr. Chien had been acting strangely. Y. C. Mei, an uncle of the deceased, an attache of the Chinese Legation in Washington, took charge of the body.

Among the Chinese exhibitors at the third annual exhibition of the Shanghai Art Club, which opened in the library of the Alliance Francaise, Shanghai, December 21, were Y. L. Lee, instructor of a Chinese art school at Hangchow, P. G. Zung, who contributed oil paintings on Hangchow environs, Lin Fong-ming, an artist from Hangchow,and Vivian Ying Chow, who contributed several striking posters.

Visiting Shanghai for the second time within the year, Col. and Mrs. Gerald W. Birks, of Montreal, Canada, were guests of honor at a dinner at the Shanghai Bankers' Club, December 17, given under the auspices of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A's of China. Col. Birks is the Far Eastern Administrative Representative of the National Councils of the Y. M. C. A's of the United States and Canada.

The text was issued in London last week of the British Government's China Indemnity (Application) Bill. This is the Bill which makes provision for the return of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity fund and the

allocation of the money to various uses. The Bill allocates the following payments:—To the Hongkong University for the education of Chinese students, £265,000; to the Universities' China Committee in London £200,000.

William N. Doak, U. S. Secretary of Labor, announced in Washington, December 11, that in future whenever the Department discovers a gangster or racketeer who is an alien it will move for his immediate deportation to his homeland on the grounds that he is an undesirable resident of America. Labor Department officials believe that many of America's gangland leaders will be found to have come from Italy, Russia, Greece, Ireland and other countries.

The National Child Welfare Association is soliciting funds for its various enterprises. The Association maintains a child welfare receiving home, at which a large part of the 89 dependent children the Association is supporting are being maintained. There are also eighteen children at the Loonghwa orphanage. There are also six blind children at the Institution for the Chinese Blind. A special Christmas entertainment was given for these children.

New Quarantine Regulations to Start Beginning of Year

According to a letter recently addressed by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the newly established Shanghai Quarantine Service, the new regulations which are to come into force at the beginning of the year have been framed with a view to facilitating the business of the port.

In order to avoid big passenger liners from missing the tide, they will, unless quarantinable diseases are reported at the last port of call or when the vessel flys a quarantine flag at Woosung anchorage to denote that inspection is needed at that port, be allowed to proceed direct to their regular anchorage or wharf at Shanghai. A quarantine officer will, however, inspect them before any visitor is allowed on board. Where the vessel carries a qualified ship surgeon aboard, the Shanghai quarantine office will accept his certificate as to the health of the vessel, and issue pratique accordingly. In cases where no ship surgeon is carried the quarantine officers will expect to have the crew and passengers, if any, mustered and inspected immediately upon arrival.

British Safety in China Is Discussed in Parliament

Replying to a question asked in the House of Commons as to what steps were being taken to prevent British subjects who had been extricated from positions of danger in China from returning to the danger areas until conditions were more settled the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson replied that the attention of British subjects had been drawn to the peril of returning to dangerous areas, but said that no compulsory measures could be taken to prevent British subjects exercising their free will in the matter.

Replying to a suggestion that the British Foreign Office should for the present not issue passports to persons who declared their intention to proceed to China to take up work or residence inland, Mr. Henderson replied that no British lives had been lost in the circumstances mentioned and he had no knowledge that any others had been lost. In regard to passports, the Foreign Secretary said that he was obtaining the views of the British Minister to China.

Chinese Broker Kidnapped—Russian Bodyguard Slain

Lu Shao-tang, a wealthy Shanghai broker with offices in Shanse road, was kidnapped near the corner of Nanking and Yuanan roads on the evening of December 19. He was proceeding in an automobile together with his Russian bodyguard. Several gunman held up the car, shot the bodyguard dead and dragged the broker out of his car. Mr. Lu is 63 years old and lives at 235 Kiukiang Road, at the corner of Thibet Road. It is the second time he has been kidnapped within a year. His family is reported to have paid $100,000 ransom to secure his release on the previous occasion. He is the father-in-law of Jabin Hsu, Chief Secretary to the Ministry of Industry. The Police effected the release of Mr. Lu three days later.

S.C. Chu, general manager of the Manufacturers Bank of China, was also kidnapped by a Chinese gang in the International Settlement on Tuesday, Dec. 23. Mr. Chu's chauffeur was shot and seriously wounded and also Mr. Chu's little daughter who was shot through the arm. The kidnappers escaped with their prisoner, who wounded in the abdomen, later escaped from his captors, and proceeded to the Red Cross hospital for treatment.

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Who's Who in China

Ts-chien Wu, social worker; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1890; studied at English Methodist College, Ningpo, and Shanghai College, Shanghai, from which he was graduated in 1913 with B. A. degree; instructor in Shanghai College, 1913-14 and vice-principal in Ningpo Baptist Academy, 1914-15; went to U. S. A. in 1916 where he entered Rochester Theological Seminary from which he was graduated with B. D. Degree in 1919; took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago from which he recieved his M. A. Degree in the same year; upon returning, he founded and became first pastor of the North Shanghai Baptist Church: executive secretary of the National Christian Conference in 1922; professor at Shanghai College in 1923 and at Fuh Tan University, in 1924-25; director of the University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Shanghai Y. M. C. A., Tinghai Middle School Ningpo Riverside Girls' School, Sing Ming Middle School, Christian Literature Societs, and member of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A.; chairman, Advisory Board of the American Bible Society; president, National Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools; general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers since 1926; address: 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Ts-chien Wu (Wu Chih-chien)
鄔志堅

Y. T. Wu, social worker; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1893; studied at Customs College, 1908-13; with the Chinese Customs Service at Canton, Newchwang and Peiping, 1913-20; student secretary, Peking Y. M. C. A. 1920-24; excutive secretary, Peking Christain Student Work Union, 1921-24; studied at Union Theological Seminary, 1924-26; Drew Seminary, 1926-27; Columbia University, 1925-27, from which he received his M. A. degree; returned to China in 1927 as secretary and since 1928 as executive secretary of the student division of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s of China; address: 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Y. T. Wu (Wu Yao-tsung)
吳耀宗

Yen Kang-hou, optician; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1884; received his education in both Chinese and English under private tutorship; entered the Chinese Customs Service at age of 19 and remained with the service until 1913, when he resigned and in co-operation with others, established the Chinese Optical Co. at Shanghai; went to the North in the same year and established two branch stores in Peking and Tientsin and became manager of the same; went to U. S. A. in Summer of 1918 to enroll as a special student in optometry at Columbia University and was invited to speak in the Optometrical Society of the City of New York; after graduation from the University in 1920, he returned to Shanghai and was elected vice-president of the Chinese Optical Co., which position he held until 1929; since then, he has been engaged in private practice of optometry in Shanghai; member of the American Optometrical Association of North America, Beta Kappa Sigma, International Fraternity of Optometry, of the Rotary Club of Shanghai and honorary member of the Optometrical Society of the city of New York, U. S. A.; address: William H. K. Yen's Office, Sassoon House, Shanghai.

William K. H. Yen (Yen Kang-hou)
嚴康候

Wang Shih-chung, salt official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, Aug. 18, 1893; received preliminary education under private tutorship and in primary schools; educated in Soochow High School and Soochow University; studied Chinese classics under the famous Chinese literate Cheng Wen-cho, Soochow; graduated from the complete stenographical course of I. C. S.; studied French language in French private schools, Peking; joined the Chinese Postal Service and held the following posts from 1912-18: postmaster, Hushu (Nanking) and Linhuaikwan (North Anhui), assistant accountant, Anking and general assistant in the Directorate-General of Posts, Peking; after resignation from the Postal Service, he joined the Salt Service at Peking in 1918: registrar, 1918-23; chief staff assistant, 1923-29; and assistant district inspector, Talifu, Yunnan, 1929 to the present; address: Assistant District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Talifu, Yunnan.

Wang Shih-chung
汪時中

FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 141)

electric installation, giving power to a number of works and factories. No efforts nor money are being spared to speed up the completion of the city, but one aspect of the task has almost been forgotten, namely, that expenditure involved comes to such a stupendous figure that it can not be earned within less than fifty years of operation of the plant. It lies in a small district, lost in the vastness of Russia, and cannot have a noticeable influence in the economics of the huge Empire. Despite this the Dnepostroi is hanging on the budget of the Union, the whole resources of the hunger-ridden country being sacrificed to the project, immediate advantages whereof are problematical.

All attempts to keep up the tempo of industrialization of a huge country "within five years" at a price of general starvation and want, to correct the mistakes of the past by means of imposing of a bigger burden on the people, are all paralyzed by an obstacle that had never been expected by the originators of the Five-Year Plan—physical and psychical apathy of the population. Workers, farmers, technicians and others can exhibit continuous energy and interest in their particular fields so long as they see that their superhuman efforts are bringing a definite success, that through these efforts living conditions are being improved. Their energy is exhausted when they see that overtime work and self-imposed privation do not bring them what they have expected, and naturally, they are losing the former impulse to work.

Labor Discipline Falls Off

Fatigue, apathy, and, most of all, undernourishment, cause the lowering of productiveness of labor, falling off in the labor discipline and this at the time when these conditions are specificallly necessary to attainment of the sought for end. To say that the unfortunate populace, tired of attempts to industrialize the backward country within so amazingly short a time, will revolt against the rulers, or snatch the so-called right opposition as a means to salvation, would be as incredible as the supposition that the Communists would repudiate their Five-Year Plan. No retreat is possible from the adopted plan, neither in the tempo of its accomplishment. No doubt should be entertained in this respect, for the Communist leaders have these several years been hammering into the heads of their minors the notion that only the Five-Year Plan can save the social revolution and Soviet regime, so they cannot even think of repudiating it, lest it might bring them to an ultimate destruction.

There is, however, one thing that must be marvelled at—it is the secret service by means of which the government knows exactly the frame of mind of the population as no other government does. The party organization, consisting of countless particles, penetrates almost into every grade of society and is in full knowledge even of what is being talked about in common. Every sign of common dissatisfaction is being reported immediately to the proper authorities. The G.P.U. or a secret service, having the right to sentence summarily anybody to death, reigns supreme and is the main instrument of the unceasing terror, that has gripped Russia these thirteen years. A Soviet citizen cannot have too much money; to accummulate it is a crime; he has no right to go abroad, this being a prerogative of the government officials only, that is the Communists; cannot change his employment freely as he sees fit; if he does he is deprived of his trade union membership and considered as a social outcast, with no rights to have the ration of provisions, etc.; he can read nothing except Communist papers and magazines; foreign news comes to him distorted; cannot exchange opinions freely, neither criticize the government or its agents. If he does—he is a counter-revolutionary, a class enemy, liable to arrest and extermination outright and without mercy.

Thus, despite inhuman efforts of the government and populace, it is now beyond doubt that nothing great will come out of the Five-Year Plan, that an idea of "overtaking and surpassing the capitalistic world" is being beaten by the facts, and that the economic laws still stand good. It is beyond their power, which is being proved, among other things, by the disastrous slump of their currency, the chervonetz, which has come down to one tenth of its nominal par value. All efforts to sustain its downward flight are of no avail, including the pending trouble with a Japanese bank at Vladivostock.

Mukden, November 14, 1930.

The CHINESE NATION

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Marriage Past, Present and Future

Marriage, Past Present and Future, by Ralph de Pomerai. Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, 1930. 370 pages with index.

The author has spent fifteen or more years in tropical and subtropical countries among peoples in various stages of social evolution. His interest in ethnographical sociology has been stimulated by readings from eminent authors and by his own observations. His book is therefore the result of his studies and observations. He says, "I have attempted to piece together the various fragments of scientific research relative to a subject which is of vital importance to every man and woman, and to present the reader with a more or less coherent picture. To this end I have taken great care in verifying my facts, and although many of the inferences and generalizations are of an original nature I am convinced that they are sound and logical"

Mr. de Pomerai begins with a chapter on the origin of marriage and traces its development, by way of polygamy and polyandry, monogamy, concubinage and prostitution. There is a chapter on marriage as a religious institution and a discussion of celibacy, adultery, repudiation, primitive divorce and trial marriage. Modern divorce is thoroughly treated. The complexity of modern matrimony and the necessity of marriage and divorce law reform are subjects of three chapters. The book ends with a chapter on The Family, Marriage and Sexual Relationships of the Future. There is a comprehensive index.

The author thinks that "advancing civilization is tending to regard marriage as the highest and most ideal form of human society..... The comparatively uncultured laborer, thanks to his limitations, can usually find scores of women, any of whom would make him a suitable wife. The highly intellectual or brilliantly accomplished man, however, will find his field of selection materially narrowed. In brief, modern civilization in making the selection of a matrimonial partner more difficult is correspondingly increaing the probability of mismatching."

We, who call ourselves civilized, are prone to think of the savage as having a more prominent sex instinct than our own. The author's opinion is not in line with this view. "The sex-instinct of the savage, being little more than mere animal desire, is comparatively simple and soon satisfied; that of a highly civilized man is infinitely more complex. Feminine beauty has improved with civilization; dress tends increasingly to become the handmaiden of art; culture and the accomplishments of modern life have increased the attractiveness of women; glamor and romance have increased—despite all statements to the contrary: consequently the sexual desires of civilized man are more constantly stimulated than were those of the savage; his keener imagination is more frequently directed towards sex, and, as his emotions are more complex, his sex life is less easily satisfied. Facts such as these cannot possibly be ignored in any book claiming to deal honestly and impartially with the evolution of the relationship of the sexes, and much as it may displease the conventional moralist, we are bound to take these factors into consideration."

One of the most interesting things brought out in the chapter on monogamy is the fact that in the early days of civilization and down to the Middle Ages wives were expected to work. They did weaving, made clothes, dressed leather, made soap and candles, and did scores of things now taken entirely out of the home. "It actually became a social convention during the last century that it was absolutely undignified for a woman to contribute to the expenses of her home and family by productive labor of any sort."

The discussion of the complexity of modern marriage touches vital issues. Elements making for a successful marriage and those working in an opposite way are brought out here. The author says, "It is sometimes said, however, that mental compatibility is a luxury of the leisured classes. It would be truer to say it is a necessity of the cultured classes, for it must be admitted that mental incompatibility can scarcely exist among people of undeveloped mentality, and that the development of mentality is largely dependent upon the possession of an adequate amount of leisure. Mental compatibility, therefore, is much more important at present among the so-called middle and upper classes than it is among the lower, and consequently we shall consider the problem chiefly from the viewpoint of the first two classes, but it must also be remembered that the next few generations are going to witness tremendous changes among the artisans and manual workers, and that improved machinery, shorter working hours, and better education will soon extend the problem which we are considering to this class. Finally, it must frankly be admitted that a considerable number of women still regard matrimony as a career, and believe that when once they are married they are safely provided for life. To such women courtship constitutes their one solitary burst of activity, and in order to secure a financially or socially desirable husband they will take infinite pains and practice infinite deceit. It is a commonplace that woman is a born actress, and the scheming husband-seeker seems to be a peculiarly efficient one, for she frequently succeeds in making a young man believe that she is compatible to him in every way, whereas, in point of fact, and as he invariably discovers within a few months of his marriage, they are completely unsuited."

In a discussion of parenthood and the rearing of children the author and Judge Lindsay share some rather unusual views. "The truth of the matter is that children find it easier to forgive parental laxity—where it has not led to actual disregard—than an excess of parental zeal that leads to repressions and fierce antagonisms. Thus, the late Bishop Butler, when he heard that the Bishop of Carlisle was waxing eloquent about joy of family reunions in the next world: 'Speaking for myself, I have no wish to see my father again, and I think it likely that the Bishop of Carlisle would be no more eager to see his than I mine.' If the average modern man and woman possessed the intellectual honesty of Bishop Butler, thousands would echo the same sentiment. The majority of homes, in brief, are abodes of repression rather than of expression."

In these relationships for the future Mr. de Pomerai looks, not for the abolition of the home, but its reconstruction along lines better suited to child training and adult responsibilities. "Our descendants will no doubt enjoy a fuller, freer, more leisured and complete life, but they will also possess a more developed sense of values, and will realize that a complete life demands not only personal pleasure and enjoyment, but also social service, and the cultivation of mental and spiritual qualities—the pursuit of Beauty, Truth and Goodness."

G. B. S.

December 9, 1930.

Experiences in the Chinese Customs Service

In the Chinese Customs Service, by Paul King, Sometime Commissioner of Customs in China. London: Heath Cranton Ltd.

Beneath the efficiently complex organization of the Chinese Maritime Customs as we know it today lie the toil and hardships of hundreds of men who have literally sacrificed health and often lives in the furtherance of this international service. In "In the Chinese Customs service," Paul King gives a strikingly graphic and moving account of life in the small ports in the early seventies — of strange little parties conceived to alleviate the deadly tedium of outport monotony, of struggling against a wearing climate and fearful disease, of practical jokes, tiny clubs, and, in short, all the little makeshifts they valiantly and ingeniously summoned in an attempt to reconstruct in a strange country a semblance of a life to which they had been accustomed.

Because each little event in this "personal record of forty-seven years" is colored with the personality of the author, their vitality has not evaporated. Pen portraits of Sir Robert Hart, General Gordon, James Duncan Campbell, and Li Hung-chang are intimately reproduced in detail. Of the latter, the author confidently states, "had Li been Viceroy in Chihli the Boxer movement would have been squashed flat in Shantung, and there would have been no Peking siege." As it was, he was forced to remain in Canton during the uprising.

As an underlying current to the book throughout, and as a unifying element to all of the chapters, is the long series of grievances which Mr. King suffered at the hand of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs. Were it not for the fact that the author points out that there were good points as well as bad in Sir Robert's character, it would be pardonable to say that the volume is a diatribe against the tyrannical I.G. Stiff, ungracious, impervious, the great I.G. is shown in an unrelenting light. He delighted in worrying his Commissioners, upsetting office routine, unsettling the juniors and their wives, and in keeping the whole staff in a ferment. "Sometimes,"

states the author, "his methods were cruel, generally they were unjust, but the end was achieved—'J'y suis, j'y reste.'" Presumably Mr. King knows whereof he speaks, for, suffering from an attack of dysentery and the effects of an almost fatal case of sprue, and acting upon the advice of a physician, he asked for a transfer from Wuhu, where he was then stationed, to a port nearer Shanghai, in order that he might obtain the best available medical attention. He travelled to Peking to present two medical certificates to Sir Robert, who, in an irritable mood, glanced at the papers and ordered the sick man to the post at Ichang—some thousand miles from Shanghai.

As a human document containing many interesting and valuable annecdotes covering the period from 1874 to 1920, the book is heartily recommended.

K. V.

Mr. Timperley Discusses Journalism in China

The Beginnings of Journalism in China, by H. J Timperley.—An address delivered before the "Things Chinese" Society in Peiping, November 25, 1930. Published in brochure form.

Laying aside the claim of the *Peking Gazette* to being the oldest newspaper in the world, which in the modern sense would not be called a newspaper, Mr. Timperley says newspapers, as the purveyors of general news and the expositors of public thought, did not in fact have much vogue until the latter part of the 19th century, when, under the protection of foreigners they were first published at the treaty ports. Chinese editions of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *China Mail*, the last mentioned which was at one time edited by W. H. Donald, were probably the beginnings of present-day journalism in this country. These first efforts to give the news of foreign countries and the foreign press to the Chinese were instituted on the suggestion of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States. Other vernacular dailies were started in Hongkong round about the year 1860 but, since Hongkong has been a British colony since the year 1841, one can scarcely perhaps regard them as a native product.

The first modern Chinese daily paper to be published in China proper, as nearly as reliable information can be obtained, was the Shanghai *Hsin Pao*, which appeared as a newssheet of the average magazine, in 1870. It had a brief existence. The oldest daily newspaper in continuous and successful publication in China is the *Shun Pao*, or *Shanghai Journal*, which was first issued on April 30, 1872. It made its first appearance under the direction and ownership of a British firm, Major Brothers. Started entirely as a money-making proposition, the paper was for a long time regarded as a mere sideline of Western commerce, having no relation whatever to Chinese society. How the *Shun Pao*, the success of the venture having been established and the value of the newspaper as a political weapon demonstrated, passed into Chinese hands and soon found itself fighting for existence amid an increasing host of rivals is a story which Mr. Timperley says must be left to some abler narrator to tell.

America's "T. V. Soong"

Andrew W. Mellon. The Man and his Work, by Philip H. Love. F. Heath Coggins and Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1929. 319 pages.

This book, by a newspaper-man, states, repeats and re-affirms that Andrew Mellon cannot be compared with Alexander Hamilton, and yet the blurb carries President Harding's statement that the book is "an intimate, personal biography of the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton." Mr. Love thinks times have changed so materially as to vitiate such a comparison.

The book is written a bit in the style of what one might expect from a journalist who is casting about for literary copy and discovers an admirable and industrious public official, even a man of money and of quiet taste who has not been written up in a modern biographical way. The events of Secretary Mellon's life are strung like beads on a string, with ten large beads to space the others, these ten large beads being the honorary degrees conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury at different times in his public career. These degrese seem a source of wonder and congratulation to his biogr apher, who exults over each in turn.

The volume gives singularly little of Mr. Mellon's private life. The dirtiness of politics is mentioned fre-

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with the Government's instructions Transit Dues, both inward and outward, and Coast Trade Duty will be abolished on the 1st January, 1931 and no further collection of these Dues and Duties will be made on and after that date.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th December, 1930

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quently; a few of Mr. Mellon's speeches are quoted and his financial acumen is will appraised and illustrated. The criticisms of his opponents are also touched upon. "His taste for difficult problems is one of the secrets of Andrew Mellon's extraordinary success. It is well known that we do best that which we like most. Because he loved finance, Andrew Mellon early made it a hobby rather than a labor. Digging into a problem is to him as biting into a slice of watermelon is to any small boy. And that is why he has succeeded in placing his name beside that of the greatest financial wizards in history."

December 14, 1930. G. B. S.

Control of Mentally Deficient

Social Control of the Mentally Deficient, by Stanley P. Davies. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 1930. 12 illus. 408 pages.

The author shows how the social possibilities of the mentally deficient are now being discovered and defends the thesis that the only satisfactory criterion of mental deficiency is social. The evolution of social attitudes and programs relating to mental deficiency from the earliest times to the present is very clearly traced. The volume should prove of distinct value as a reference book for courses in educational psychology, sociology and biology.

The author brings out the importance of community programs for the care and training of mental defectives, and shows how such methods as sterilization and segregation have failed to meet the situation as had been expected.

The hypothesis is advanced that feeblemindedness instead of being a definite entity may be inherited as a unit. Mendelian character may be rather a composite term for varying complexes of traits exhibiting themselves in different kinds of deficiencies. Some of the latest discoveries of eugenic science are employed in a re-examination of the data presented in the published histories of the Kallikak Family and other lines. According to Dr. Davies the social indictment of the mentally deficient has been grossly overdrawn. The author's conclusion arrived after much study is that there is no necessary connection between inferor intelligence and social offenses. The feebleminded though incaapble of increasing in intelligence are capable of developing personal traits and social capacities through proper training.

There is an extensive bibliography at the end of every chapter. At the end of the book there is a carefully compiled index. J. H. P.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The Science Society of America has issued a brochure describing its history, organization and activities. This Society was formed in 1914 at Ithaca, New York, by a group of Chinese students. In Feb., 1926 a yearly grant of $15,000 was received by the Society from the China Foundation, for three years. In December, 1927 the National Government donated a sum of $400,000 in Government Bonds as the foundation fund of the Society. In February, 1928, a lot on Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, was purchased, on which the Shanghai office and its library are now situated.

The Leper Quarterly, the official organ of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, in its current issue publishes an article on the leprosy problem in China, by Dr. James L. Maxwell and Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

The International Digest, published at Forest Hills, New York City, in its issue for October republishes an editorial entitled "America and Japan," originally appearing in the *Japan Advertiser*.

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for November is entirely devoted to articles on China, some of the contribritors being Esson M. Gale, Edward Bing Shuey Lee, H. F. MacNair, Ching Chun Wang, C. Water Young, Robert Burnett Hall, Henry Kittredge Norton, Julean Arnold, W. C. Lowdermilk, Kenneth Scott Latourette, Kiang Kang-Hu and T. Z. Koo.

Shanghai Coolies Use Posters as Fuel

A paragraph in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News* called attention to the fact that during the cold winter months poor, shivering coolies in search of fuel are in the habit of tearing down posters from walls and hoardings all over Shanghai. The *N. C. D. News* says such action is not dictated by a desire for malicious destruction. Paper is good, cheap fuel especially if it is obtained in the thick layers found on some walls. Better use it to warm the body than to offend the eye as most of the billposting in Shanghai does. Billposting in Shanghai is absolutely unrestricted and no wall or fence is sacred, And as there seems to be no restrictive action against people who tear down posters accounts are about balanced.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 161)

the complete rehabilitation of the salt secured loans has been fully carried out. The December payment which has been ordered by Minister Soong is the largest during a single quarter viz.:-£368,208—requiring at the current rate of exchange approximately $6,850,000.

The effect on the national credit can best be stated in terms of the market price of bonds. August 1929, before the program of the Government for payment of arrears was announced, Crisp bonds were quoted in London at 44½. September 1929, after the program was announced the market rose to above 48. The December and March payments kept the market steady—quotations for April being approximately 48-¼. The success of the northern forces in gaining control of salt revenue districts, and the omission of the June payment due to the withholding of loan quotas by General Yen Hsi-shan, caused the market price of Crisp bonds to drop to 28. After the September payment (including the amount scheduled for June) the market quotations rose sharply and have tended to improve, the quotation for December 17, being 53. The Anglo-French issues have been similarly affected. Thus the market value of these Chinese issues has shown increasing strength while other securities have been falling to successively lower levels.

Remarkable Increase in the Trade of China and Canada

The annual trade of Canada with China has reached a value of G.$30,000,000 compared with only G.$2,000,000 ten years ago, according to an analysis released by the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office at Shanghai in connection with the recent visit of 35 Canadian industrialists to make a survey of business in China.

The report surveys the growth of Chinese economic life along modern lines and mentions commodities from Canada that are purchased in China as follows:

Extensive Penetration

If the average Canadian were asked what Canada's exports were to the Orient, he would probably reply "Wheat, Flour, Timber and Fish", yet though these commodities constitute large and important exports, one has merely to enter Chinese department stores, visit her engineering firms, study the shop displays, from Harbin in Manchuria to Hongkong in South China, to realize that manufacturers in practically every province of Canada are now finding a useful and growing market in far-off China which is giving steady employment to hundreds of Canadian workmen in all parts of Canada.

Among commodities may be mentioned such diverse items as knitted textiles of all kinds, including sweaters, underwear, hosiery, bathing suits; Canadian electric stoves, which are today standard equipment in China's two largest cities, Shanghai and Tientsin; Canadian writing papers; Canadian newsprint, on which some of the largest Chinese dailies are printed; Canadian wood pulp, for use by the commercial presses in China; patent and sole leather; wall paper; many classes of food-stuffs, such as cheese, butter, bacon, hams, condensed milk; frozen strawberries and ice cream from British Columbia; dry salt herring, used entirely for Chinese consumption; frozen salmon for the large Russian population in the great cities of China; tinned sardines from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; bronze powder from Montreal, for the big cigarette factories and printing establishments; abrasives; oilcloth; iron tubes and fittings; moulded rubber goods, particularly hot water bottles, which are used by the Chinese of all classes as a part of their wearing apparel in the winter and replenished from the innumerable hotwater shops which can be found on every street corner; agricultural machinery in Manchuria, road making machinery and railway supplies in North China; package chocolates and chocolate bars from Ontario, which compete with the great European and American manufacturers; refrigerators; pianos; hand tools, and many classes of metals for use in the new industries which are taking form in the large coastal cities of China.

Insurance Position

Even aside from Canada's growing trade, no story of Canada's interests in China would be complete without a tribute to the remarkable penetration of Canadian Insurance Companies in the Orient, which today rank above all other Life Insurance Companies in that area, despite the presence of practically every known European and American Company of any size.

Canadian shipping companies are a by-word even amongst the Chinese in the interior as the acme of speed and luxury, and, finally, Canada's fair and just treatment of her many Chinese residents throughout Canada has had its repercussion in China.

China's Importance

In concluson, it can be safey urged upon all Canadian manufacturers, bankers, and businessmen that a personal visit to this remarkable country, which is changing almost over-night from mediaeval methods to the most advanced western practice, will be not only an education but productive of tangible result as has been proven by the few manufacturers who have had the courage to go and see for themselves and have returned with a determination to lend their fullest support to the efforts being made by Canada's Department of Trade and Commerce through her Trade Commissioners to open Canadian eyes to the vast market which awaits development in China, which is of peculiar interest to Canada as a whole as a result of her geographical proximity and her diverse products which all parts of China require.

Mining Labor in China

Nankai Statistical Service, Nov. 3

The amount of mining labor in China, as recently estimated by Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff in the *China Economic Journal*, April to August 1930, is fixed at 2,288,850, of which 2,080,850 or 90.9 percent, belong to the non-metal mines, and 208,150, or 9.1 percent, belong to the metal mines. Among the labor in metal mines iron alone occupies 4.4 percent. whereas among that in non-metal mines coal occupies 26.2 percent, salt 24.5 percent, kaolin and pottery clay 19 percent, bricks and tiles 9.6 percent, and quarries 6.8 percent. Because of the fact that the former Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce published annual statistics on mining labor only from 1912 to 1920 and that the Geological Survey of China made but occasional and incomplete estimates, the figures as given by Mr. Torgasheff are chiefly based on his personal investigations into the efficiency of mining labor and the amount of mineral output in China, supplemented wherever possible by available data. Although Mr. Torgasheff considers his estimate as being a conservative one, it may be remembered that the latter is much higher than that of the former Ministry or the Survey, and perhaps comes nearer to the truth.

An Estimate of Labor for Both Metal & Non-Metal Mines in China 1930

Mineral Product	No. of Mine Workers		%
Metal Mines		208,150	9.1
Iron		100,000	4.4
Other:		108,150	4.7
Tin & Wolfram	50,800		
Gold	23,800		
Antimony	14,000		
Manganese	5,000		
Zinc	4,850		
Lead	2,500		
Copper	2,400		
Arsenic	2,000		
Mercury	1,500		
Bismuth	500		
Cobalt Salts	500		
Silver	200		
Molybdenum	100		
Non-metal Mines		2,080,850	90.9
Coal		600,000	26.2
Salt		560,980	24.5
Kaolin & Pottery Clay		435,000	19.0
Bricks & Tiles		220,000	9.6
Quarries, Stone Gravel & Sand		156,000	6.8
Cement		31,000	1.4
Other:		77,870	3.4
Gypsum	13,400		
Natural Soda	13,070 10,750		
Magnesite Talc	10,300		
Abrasive	8,300		
Alunite	8,000		
Native Saltpeter	3,000		
Phosphate	2,740		
Soapstone	1,500		
Mica	1,000		
Ochres	1,000		
Fluorspar	900		
Petroleum	500		
Rock crystal	500		
Feldspar	500		
Calcite	500		
Sulphur	470		
Asbestos	340		
Pyrite	300		
Graphite	300		
Precious Stones	300		
Baryte	200		
Total		2,288,850	100,0

Leatst New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 1,027,780 Shares
December 21.

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. $ per Sh.	STOCK	Dec. 19	Dec. 20
37⅜	14⅝	1.60	Adams Express	16¾	16⅞
136½	105½	4.00	American Can	112⅞	112⅝
101¾	25½	—	American & Foreign Power	30⅛	31⅛
76⅞	12	—	American & For. Pewer W	16¼	17
79½	42⅛	4.00	American Smelting	42	42¼
274¼	174¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	177¾	178⅝
129⅞	100⅜	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	106⅝	105½
124⅞	48⅜	*1.00	American Water Works	54	55⅛
81½	26	2.50	Anaconda Copper	26¼	27
33⅜	17⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	18⅞	18⅞
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅜	70
110¼	49¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	53⅛	53
50½	15¼	3.00	Borg Warner	19	19
33⅜	7⅞	—	Calumet & Helca	8	8⅛
226¾	165¾	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	39½	38⅞
362¾	83¾	6.00	Case J. I.	102	102⅜
43	14⅞	1.00	Chrysler	16½	17
44¼	14¼	p.30	Cities Service, Common	15⅞	15⅞
87	30¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	33½	35⅛
37⅝	7½	—	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅜	8⅝
20¼	7¾	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	8	8
6¼	1½	—	„ „ war.	Mutl.	1¾
136⅞	79⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	84⅜	84
30½	8	—	Continental Oil	9⅛	9¼
11⅞	2	—	Curtiss Wright	2¾	2⅞
145¼	83	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	87⅝	87¾
255¼	144	5.00	Eastman Kodak	153¼	151¼
117⅜	37⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	42½	42⅜
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	29	28⅞
34⅝	4⅝	—	General Aviation	5⅝	6¼
95⅜	43¼	1.60	General Electric	44¾	44⅝
61¼	46⅛	3.00	General Food	49⅜	43½
54¼	32	3.00	General Motors	34⅞	34¾
106⅞	56½	5.00	General Railway Signal	66⅞	67½
47⅞	29½	2.50	Gold Dust	33	32¾
58	15½	—	Goodrich Rubber	17¼	17⅞
96⅞	37¼	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	47⅞	50⅜
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	15	15
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	23	25
28⅜	3⅛	—	Indian Refining	Mutl.	3¾
75⅜	50¼	4.00	International Cement	50	51
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅞	1⅞
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	50⅜	50
44⅜	14⅛	1.00	International Nickel	14⅞	15⅛
77⅜	21½	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	22⅛	22⅜
148¼	50	3.00	Johns Manville	55	57
63¾	20⅝	2.00	Kemecott Copper	20⅞	21⅞
35⅜	21¾	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	22⅛	22½
48⅛	19⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	20½	20
114⅜	78¾	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	82	82½
95¾	42⅛	3.00	Lowes: Inc	47¾	47⅞
28⅛	9¾	—	Lorillard (P) Co. com-	11¼	11¼
44⅞	9¾	—	Ludlum Steel	11¼	10¾
49⅞	16¼	—	Montgomery Ward	18¼	18¾
		4.00	National City Bank of N.Y.	89½	Mutl.
32	9⅜	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	9¾	10⅞
192¾	108⅜	8.00	New York Central	119	116
107⅛	47	3.00	Pacific Lighting	51	51⅞
23⅜	7½	.60	Packard Motor Car	8⅞	9⅛
77½	36⅝	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	39⅛	39
85⅝	54	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	59	57⅞
16½	5⅛	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6⅜	6⅝
44¾	12⅜	*2.00	Phillips Petroeun	13¾	13⅞
123¼	66¼	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	72	72⅜
69⅜	12½	—	Radio Corporation	13⅞	13½
50	14⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	17	17⅛
58⅝	41½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	42	41⅞
100⅝	45⅜	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	49⅝	50⅜
25⅛	6¾	—	Shell Union	7¾	7¼
94⅛	11	—	Simmons Company	16½	16
72	41	2.00	Southern California Edison	43½	43½
29¼	14¼	1.50	Standard Brands	16¾	16⅝
129	54½	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	58½	60⅛
84⅞	45⅛	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	47⅝	47¾
40⅜	20	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	22	22
60½	29⅜	3.00	Texas Corporation	31¾	31¾
67⅜	42	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	46⅜	46⅝
89¼	40¼	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	44⅛	43½
47⅜	10½	1.00	Trans America	13⅝	13½
106⅜	53¼	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	57¾	57
242¾	171¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	179½	179
99	19¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	24	24⅝
52	15⅝	.50	United Corporation	16⅞	17
35	11½	11	U.S. Rubber	13½	13¾
198¾	135⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	140¾	140⅝
143¼	44¾	3.00	Vanadium	55¾	55⅛
80¼	11	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	14⅝	15⅛
201	90½	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	96⅛	95½
72⅝	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	56⅛	55⅞
		—	Call Money	2%	

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Silver Remains at Low Level

Silver in the past few weeks has again slumped considerably and there have been days recently when it required Mex $4.00 in Shanghai to buy an American gold dollar.

The silver situation is being earnestly studied in all ports of the world. The Irving Trust Company of New York in its midmonth review of business expresses the belief that silver may be the clue to the present world-wide industrial and business problems. The review states that it seems safe to infer that the silver catastrophe has been the major factor in the unrest in India and the economic crisis in China.

According to the Irving Trust Review, the facts of the position clearly indicate the nature of the relief needed and "it is to be hoped that neither short-sighted nationalistic prejudices nor mere doctrinaire notions about bimetallism will stand in the way of the type of legislative action that is urgently necesssary if Western nations are not going to rush the Orient into an even deeper abyss of misery. The purchase of a few million ounces of silver annually by the treasuries of the leading commercial Occidental nations for the purpose of augmenting the depleted silver content of their coinage, and for the substitution of silver intead of paper for their currency of small denominations, would exert immdiately beneficial effect."

Huge Credit Planned for Mexice

Reuters understands that a New York banking group, believed to be headed by the National City Bank of New York, is treating with the Mexican Government with a view to extending to the latter a credit of $500,000,000 and upwards, the object being stabilization of the Mexican silver peso.

Further Restrictions on Immigration Foreshadowed by Johnson Bill

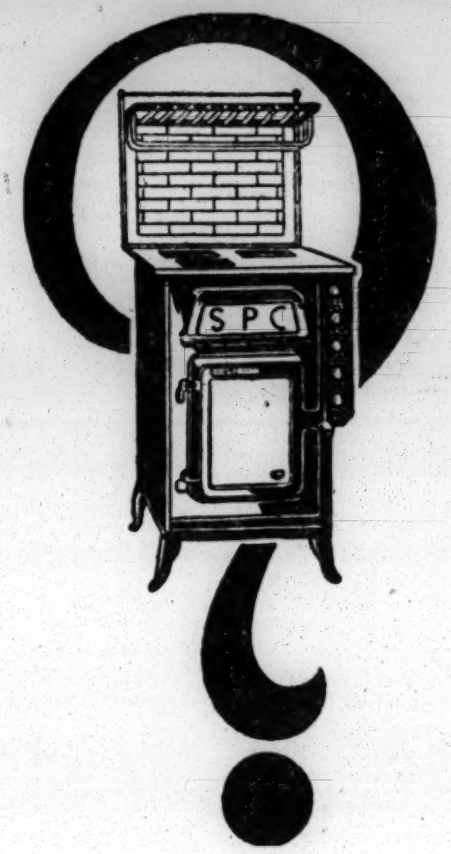
The House Immigration Committee has sent to the House of Representatives a fovorable report on the immigration restriction bill of its chairman, Representative Albert Johnson. Republican of Washington. Under the terms of the Johnson bill, which is intended to decrease unemployment in America, all immigration into the United States from European nations for the next two years will be restricted to 50 per cent.

The State Department is authorized by the Johnson bill to establish machinery for enforcement of regulations admitting to the United States certain relatives of American citizens or adult aliens admitted for permanent residence.

Chang Sing Coal Co. Protests Against Seizure

A special shareholders' meeting of the Chang Sing Coal Mining Co. was held in Shanghai December 18, at which Director Liu Wen Ching reported the seizure of the company's property by the Chekiang Reconstruction Bureau. In order to maintain their rights and capital, the shareholders present resolved to renew with vigor their protest against the unreasonable detention of the people's property.

A committee of eight members was unanimiously elected in co-operation with the Bankers' group for the purpose of taking further steps with the Central Government for regaining the mining property.



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Chiao Tung University to Build Engineering Laboratory

Ground was broken December 20 for the engineering laboratory for Chiao Tung University, near Shanghai. The ceremony was performed by J. Usang Ly, President of the University, and late Vice-Minister of Railways, in the presence of a large attendance of the faculty members and students of the University. Speeches were delivered by the President and T. F. Hu.

The front of the new building will be in line with the reinforced concrete building of foundry, forge, and wood shops recently completed. The new building is of reinforced concrete structure and will be used on the ground floor for an electrical enginering laboratory, a material testing laboratory, extension of the present mechanical engnieering laboratory, and extension of the present machine shop, and on the first floor for two large lecture theatres, drafting and class rooms, professors' offices, and rooms for exhibiting engineering models and drawings, etc. A new boiler house for three boilers is atttched to the mechanical engineering laboratory. The cost of the new building, not including equipment is about half a million dollars. The building will be completed next year.

Dominion Status for India Favored

A poll conducted by the *Times of India* among non-official Europeans in India has given an 83 per cent majority in favor of dominion status with a responsible central government, subject to safeguards regarding the Army, foreign affairs, external debt, European and other minorities.

Viscount Willingdon Becomes Viceroy of India

The Rt. Hon Viscount Willingdon, who has been Governor-General of Canada since 1927, was last week appointed Viceroy of India. In 1924 he was present as the Delegate for India at the Assembly of the League of Nations. Viscount Willingdon was Chairman of the Delegation from the Boxer Indemnity Committee which visited China, January-July 1926.

Released German Missionaries Arrive in Swatow

The two German missionaries, Walter and Fischle, who were captured by East River Communist bandits in August of last year, after suffering intense privations and illness were rescued by the Fungshanhsien Magistrate, who directed the soldiers in raiding the bandit den in the mountains. They killed several Communists and saved the missionaries after bribing the Communist guards. The Magistrate accompanied the missionaries to Swatow and personally handed the captives over to the American Consul. Last year the Canton government issued a reward of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and military promotion to the army commanders for the release of the missionaries, while the bandits demanded two million dollars ransom. When the captives arrived in Hongkong they were interviewed by a *Review* correspondent. They said their zeal for mission work in China is unchanged and they will return to the East River district as soon as they have received medical treatment.

China Makes Further Move to Abolish Extrality

Important notes were scheduled to be addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British, American, French, Dutch, Norwegian and Brazilian Governments December 24 suggesting that the negotiations concerning the abolition of extraterritoiality should be resumed as quickly as possible, according a telegram appearing in the Chinese press December 20.

The telegram says that the Notes request the six Powers to resume their negotiations for a settlement of the extraterritorialily question without delay, as a year has elapsed since the National Government declared the abolition of extraterritorial privileges, but no result has been obtained. The Notes, it is said, will express the National Government's hope that the six Powers will conclude new treaties with China on a basis of equality and reciprocity, bearing always in mind China's sovereignty and judicial independence.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 17th Dec., 1930.

A further considerable decline has taken place in Silver and Exchange rates since our last. New York and Bombay have shown particular weakness at times, with poor support. Speculators have reversed their oversold position, and the occasional rallies seem to have been caused by profit taking, and not by any genuine trade improvement.

Remedial measures for the plight of silver are being much discussed in some influential quarters, but it would appear that Silver will have to take its chance with other commodities and recovery will depend on the general betterment of World conditions. At present the evidence of further falls in commodity prices, the serious increase of unemployment, demoralization of overloaded stock markets, and general instability of political conditions in all countries does not appear to warrant a strong belief in any substantial recovery for the time being.

Silver:—Closes today at 14 1/16d. and G.$.31 7/8. China has both bought and sold and at times America has been a heavy seller. India has not been mentioned.

Exchange:—The official T/T London rate on the 10th inst. was 1/5 1/2d., 13th inst. 1/5 1/4d., 15th inst. 1/5 3/8d. and to-day 1/5d.

This morning after very heavy declines in silver, the market opened erratic and uncertain, but settled down at 1/5 1/4d. and G. $34 1/4 for T. Transfers. Gold Bars stood at 655.50.

At the close at noon to-day we quote as follows:—T/T on London 1/5 1/4d., New York 34 1/4, 4 m/s Credite 1/5 11/16d. and G. $.35 3/4, Yen 142, Rupees 97, Gold Bars 655.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 103,531,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,180,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 155,430,000 an increase of $ 980,000
Estimated value Tls. 215,440,000 as against Tls. 192,179,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 11	Friday Dec. 12	Saturday Dec. 13	Monday Dec. 15	Tuesday Dec. 16	Wed. Dec. 17
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/7.045	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/4	1/5 1/4	1/5 3/8	1/5
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/4	1/5 1/4	1/5 3/8	1/5
4 m/s ,,	—	1/5 9/16	1/5 9/16	1/5 5/16	1/5 5/16	1/5 7/16	1/5 7/16
T/T India	106,890	98 1/4	98 1/4	97	97	97 1/2	05 1/4
T/T France	980,920	901	901	888	888	895	875
T/T On N.Y. Demand	38,585	35 3/16 35 5/8	35 3/16 35 5/8	34 7/8 34 7/8	34 7/8 34 7/8	35 1/8 35 1/8	34 3/8 34 3/8
T/T Hamburg R. M.		148 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/4	147 1/2	144 1/2
T/T H'kong	81.740	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/4	78 1/4
Japan	128 900	140 1/4	140 1/4	142 1/4	142 1/2	141 3/8	144 1/2
T/T Batavia	95.660	87 3/4	87 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/4	85 1/4
T/T Straits	146.010	158 3/4	158 3/4	161	161	160	163 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. 6 Cred. D/A	1/7 915	1/6 3/8	1/6 1/4	1/6 1/2	1/6 1/2	1/6 1/2	1/6 1/8
m/s ,, D/P	—	1/6 1/2	1/6 5/8	1/6 5/8	1/6 5/8	1/6 5/8	1/6 1/4
4 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8 165	1/6 5/8	1/6 3/4	1/6 3/4	1/6 3/4	1/6 3/4	1/6 3/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,024.400	945	955	950	950	950	930
m/s N.Y.Lc.	40.035	36 7/8	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/2
m/s ,, Doc.	—	37 1/4	37 3/8	37 3/8	37 3/8	37 3/8	36 7/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	15 7/8	15 9/16	15 1/16	15 3/16	15 1/4	14 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.33 1/2	G.$.33 5/8	G.$.23 1/4	G.$.32 1/2	G.$ 32 7/8	G.$.31 5/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 631.0	Tls. 648.20	Tls. 641.00	Tls. 631.10	Tls. 662.20	Tls. 655.20
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72 4375	72.4375	72.4625	72 4875	72.4625	72.45
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	1/1 123.60
Bank of France rate of discount	2 1/2 %	New York on London	T/T 485 19/32
Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 7/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 7/16 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 1/2 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 7/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 18, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx. Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	91	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94 7/8	6.39
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2% Oct. 15, 1957	61 1/4	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949	85	9.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	70	8.87
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	91 1/2	7.83
Japanese Government	6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954	103	6.25
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	45	—
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	78	7.95
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957	97	5.72
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	39	—
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	88	7.26
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	29	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	85 per unit	
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77 1/2	—
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	32 7/8	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock	42 1/4	—
General Motors Corp...	Common Stock	34	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	56 1/8	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	21 1/8	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	21 7/8	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	139 1/2	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1944	21	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959	50	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	75	8.43
Republic of Chile	6 % May 1, 1963	74	8.33
American I.G Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	5 1/2% May 1, 1949	96 1/4	5.83
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	75	8.83
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2% May 1, 1951	70	9.96
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958	78	7.39
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	83	7.80
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	89	7.07

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	73	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1915-60	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	67	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	53	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	61 1/2	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	31 1/2	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	35	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Nov.10.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.*400	*Pls.* 1,423
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	39
Aluminium-foil	,,	53
Aluminium Powder.....	,,	8
Canned Asparagus	,,	61
Canned Fruits	,,	33
Apples, Fresh	,,	164
Cocoa Beans	,,	16
Fruits, Dried	,,	73
Grapes, Fresh	,,	137
Glucose	,,	83
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh...	,,	80
Ink, Printing	,,	159
Margarine	,,	9
Macaroni Paste.....	,,	10
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	68
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	48
Raisins	,,	7
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	66
Sulpher Black	,,	374
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	2,048
Cigars	*Mille*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
ForMotorCars&Trucks	*Pcs*	25
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G Units*	8,988
Dyes, Aniline ...	*Pkgs*362	,, 24,711
Infants'foods.....	,,	1,704
Machinery & Parts of.....	,,	22,373

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Nov.11
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristles	,,	100
Nutgalls	,,	1,465
Horsenair	,,	113

CORNEVILLE, November 14.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 19.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai .....*Bls.*	14 ,,	63.95
Brassware	,,	49
Bristles Assorted.....	,,	60
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	56
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	63
Feathers, Goose.....	,,	15
Oil, Wood	,,	882
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	11,700
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	469
Hats, Neora Fibre.....	*Pcs.*	2,400

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov.14.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.*1,500	*Pls.* 5,483
Apples, Fresh	,,	42
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Canned Fruits	,,	99
Cheese	,,	9
Coffee	,,	8
Fruits, Dried	,,	174
Fruits, Fresh.....	,,	21
Ink, Printing	,,	9
Hides Buffalo	,,	97
Macaroni	,,	60
Newspapers, Old..	,,	1,544
Oranges	,,	15
Raisins	,,	1,974
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sugar White	,,	12
Wax, Unclassed	,,	22
Flour, Wheat	,,	368
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	5,214
Lemons Fresh	*Mille*	34
Canned Sardines	*Doz*	3,200
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	3
Motor-truck Chassis.....	,,	2
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-trucks.....	,,	8
Machinery, and Parts of	*G Units*	4,975

COMLIEBANK, November 15.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.*1,985	*Pls.* 7,140

HOTEN MARU, November 17.
(Agents: Dairen Kisen Raisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	1,682

OWA, November 17.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn.....	*Sup.ft.*	757,301
Merchantable, on net measure.....	,,	244,313

PLEASANTVILLE, November 17
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	840
Herrings, Salt	,,	1,354
Flour, Wheat	,,	313
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs.....	*Sup.ft.*	845,391

SILJESTAD, November 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.*8,700	*Pls* 27,511

BELLINGHAM, November 18.
(Agents: States S. S Co)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Piling.....	*Sup.ft.*	86,028
Ordinary, Sawn.....	,,	408,640
Acid, Hydrochloric..	*Pls.*	450
Glue, Cow.....	,,	17
Flour, Wheat	,,	4 961

CALIFORNIA, November 19.
(Agents: States S. S. Co)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	827
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	4,301
Paper, Bond	,,	58
Paper, Writing.....	,,	68
Timber, Softwood:		
Piling.....	*Sup.ft.*	292,478

ETHAN ALLEN, November 20.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...*Bls.*2,925	*Pls.*	7,083
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,705
Oil, Kerosene:		
American in Case...	*Galls.*	150,000

SHUNSHO MARU, November 22.
Agents: YamashitaKisenKogyoKaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	126,000
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn.....	*Sup.ft.*	4,910

TAIPINGYANG, November 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc	*Pls.*	445
Hyson Hangchow,	,,	171
Gunpowder, Ningpo, etc.	,,	774
Tea Black:		
*Congou Hankow.....	,,	252
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	47
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried...	,,	168
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	599
Feathers Goose.....	,,	50
Horsehair.....	,,	20
Rhubarb	,,	25
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	*Pcs.*	10,600
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	40,000
Skin Mats, Sheep, Tanned	,,	232

TAIYO MARU, November 24.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....*Bls.*500	*Pls.*	1,841
Acid, Boracic	,,	83
Coffee	,,	23
Cigarettes.....	*Mille*	1,470
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	7

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Nov.24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck	*Yds.*	1,590
Cotton, Raw... *Bls.*1,301	*Pls.*	4,779
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wood Screws	,,	515
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	114
Unclassed	,,	231
Zinc Plates	,,	35
Seed, Apricot (Almonda)	,,	8
Cheese	,,	7
Canned Awabi	,,	115
Canned Fruits	,,	149
Fruits, Dried	,,	57
Grapes Fresh	,,	17
Oranges, Freh.....	,,	22
Ink, Printing	,,	95
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength	,,	39
Ingigo, Grains Artificial:		
60 per cent strength	,,	10
Leather, Sole: Other...	,,	17
Leather, Cow, Patent...	,,	30
Leather, Kid, Coloured...	,,	1
Paper, Common Printing	,,	171
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	121
Paper, Writing.....	,,	168
Raisins	,,	107
Shrimp, Dried	,,	82
Sulphur Black	,,	292
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Chocolate.....	*Lb.*	2,987
Cocoa	,,	480
Coffee	,,	600
Canned Sardines.....	*Doz.*	400
Cigarsttes	*Mille*	140
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Motor-truck Chassis.....	,,	4
Rubber Tires Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	172
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G Units*	12,330
Machinery, and Parts of..	,,	35,158
Dyes, Aniline...	*Pkgs.*169	,, 14,603

SILVERSANDAL, November 25.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ld.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls*3,517	*Pls.* 12,513
Grease Lubricating, Mineral	,,	89
Rum Resin	,,	676
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	3,248
Paper, Parchment.....	,,	7
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,777
Tobacco, Stalk.....	,,	1,074
Motor-cars, Parts of.....	*G. Units*	147

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov. 26.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Shantung..	*Pls.*	3.30
Tea Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	250
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	93
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	1,638
Brassware.....	,,	61
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	83
Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Linen	*Doz.*	3,558
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	*Pcs.*	9,320
Skins, Dog, Dressed	,,	705

TOKAI MARU, November 6.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Crude.....	*Pls.*	840
Antimony, Regulus.....	,,	2,940
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	36
Groundnuts, in shell.....	,,	225
Groundnuts, Kernels.....	,,	300
Hides, Buffalo	,,	393
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	12,180
Wool, Sheep's	,,	213
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	*Pcs.*	72,000
Hats, Hemp.....	,,	600

CHICHIBU MARU, November 28.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American..... *Bls.*600	*Pls.*	2,202
Cigarettes.....	*Mille*	490

CITY OF ROUBAIX, Nov. 29.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw..... *Bls.*100	*Pls.*	355
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Angles	,,	19
Beams	,,	327
Channels	,,	75
Plates	,,	460
Tubes	,,	55
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	4,874
Iron and Steel, Galvanizd:		
Tubes	,,	619
Grease	,,	294
Soda, Silicate of.....	,,	107
Tobacco, Stalk.....	,,	2,005
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	37,400
Oil, Transformer	,,	3,370
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
ForMotorCars&Trucks	*Pcs.*	23

ASUKA MARU, November 29.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	1.72
Silk Pongees, Shantung...	,,	8.27
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai .....*Bls.*	57 ,,	1.72
Other Ports ...	,, 2 ,,	5.89
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow, etc.	,,	17
Other kinds, ,,	,, ,,	286
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	10
Hyson, Hangchow.....	,,	17
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Cotton Waste	,,	191
Cotton Rags.....	,,	307
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	35
Bags, Gunny, Old	,,	840
Oil, Wood.....	,,	5,040
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	7,560
Woodware	,,	6

PRESIDENT TAFT, December 3.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai.... *Bls.*10	*Pls.*	9.95
Yellow, Hankow,, 15	,,	15.25
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, Antung..*Bls.*250	,,	196.84
Silk Waste:		
Other Ports..... ,, 47	,,	166.88
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	90
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangcoow	,,	305
Hyson, Hangchow.....	,,	72
Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	,,	1,432
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	1,080
Wool Sheep's	,,	381
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	599
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned..	,,	1,000
Skins, Dog, Dressed	,,	1,018

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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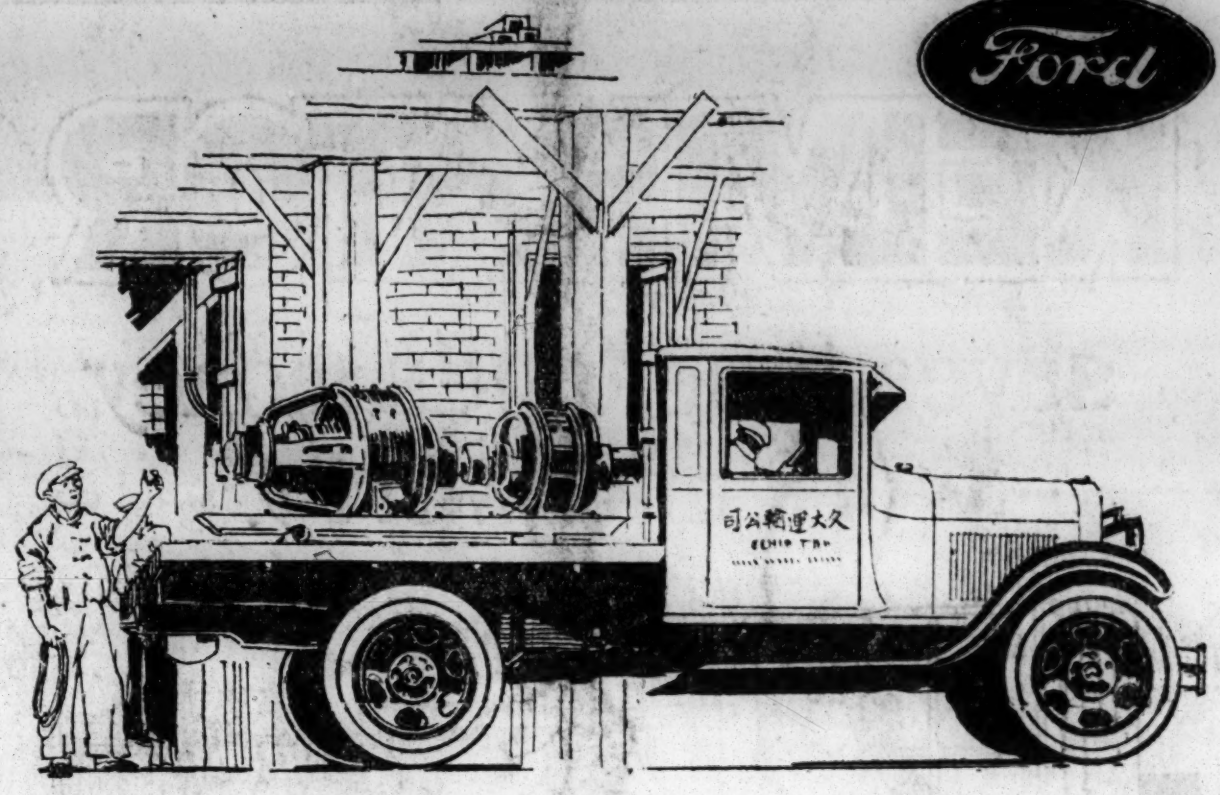
AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA



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In hauling supplies on contract, where schedules must be met—or bettered—the Ford 1½-2-Ton Truck is PROMPT and RELIABLE. For this, and for numberless other types of service, the Ford Truck offers an additional value, which is ECONOMY.

IT IS LOW IN FIRST COST AND
HAULS BIG LOADS ECONOMICALLY

The way in which fine materials have been incorporated into parts of simple and rugged design is one of the features which increase the ability of the Ford Truck to move a load at a minimum of effort and expense.

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